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Japan

Kaifu Sees No Change in Defense Buildup Plans

OW2304051890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu indicated in the Diet on Monday that despite the positive trend of East-West detente, Japan will continue its defense buildup.

"Even amid changes in the international situation, we must adhere to our exlusively protection-oriented defense," Kaifu said in the House of Representatives Budget Committee in a special session devoted to defense, trade, and foreign policy issues.

Kaifu applauded the government's efforts so far in attaining a "moderate defensive capability" sufficient to counter a potential "small-scale, limited act of aggression."

Defense Agency Director General Yozo Ishikawa denied there is any divergence in the perceptions of Japan and the United States on the so-called "Soviet threat." He said both countries continue to view Soviet military power "as a threat to the alliance."

Defense Agency Comments on U.S. Force Reduction

OW2404064890 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Regarding U.S. plans to cut U.S. Forces in Japan, the Defense Agency [DA] has a growing belief that the size of planned cuts will be larger than anticipated. Although major strategic units in Yokosuka and Misawa Bases will remain, the DA says that not only management personnel but combat units of the U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa will be reduced. A report on strategy in East Asia, which has been submitted by the U.S. Department of Defense to the Congress, makes clear the plans to cut U.S. Forces in Japan in three phases in the next 10 years. Under the first phase, the report calls for cutting from 5,000 to 6,000 military personnel mainly in the marines and in support air units for the air force in Okinawa. At first, the DA expressed the belief that the reduction would be confined to management personnel in charge of personnel affairs and supply. The agency has changed its views after further analysis and has come to believe that it is unreasonable to cut 6,000 personnel only in the management area. A combat unit of about 1,000 men, or two battalions from two infantry regiments of the 3d Marine Corps in Okinawa are highly likely to be reduced.

The DA is saying that even if some marine military personnel are reduced, there will be no major change in the military balance in the Far East region as long as the aircraft carrier unit in Yokosuka Base and the F-16 unit in Misawa remain. Regarding U.S. military facilities in Okinawa Prefecture, the report makes plans to return some of these facilities clear to meet the hopes of residents from the standpoint of the stable use of bases. Regarding this plan, an agency official holds that a substantial number of facilities can be returned soon if an agreement is reached on the use of closed facilities, such as the Awase Golf Course and Onna Communications Center. These currently remain unused except for the Naha port facility and Futenma Air Station; the U.S. side has set the construction of alternative facilities as conditions for their return.

Hashimoto To Skip IMF-World Bank Meeting

OW2304131690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto cannot attend the spring meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank set for early May in Washington, a senior ministry official said Monday.

The official, speaking to reporters on condition of anonymity, said Hashimoto would be unable to join his counterparts from other Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations at their meeting, expected to be on May 6, the day before the IMF's policy-making interim committee opens its biannual session.

The official cited a tight Diet schedule and an annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] to be held in New Delhi on May 2-4 as factors preventing his attendance in Washington.

The official said Japan must put priority on the ADB over the IMF meetings to thwart possible criticism from other Asian nations that Japan looks to the West first and only then to Asia.

"If Hashimoto does not attend the ADB gathering, Japan would be looked with cool eyes from other Asian nations," the official said.

Even if Hashimoto skips the ADB meeting, he would not be able to attend the monetary meetings in Washington because his presence is required in the Diet, where debate over the fiscal 1990 budget is under way, the official said.

On other topics, the official said agreement is unlikely at the IMF-World Bank meeting over resuming World Bank lending to China, suspended in the wake of Beijing's military suppression of the pro-democracy movement last June. He said Japan hopes to see the ban on World Bank lending to China lifted at an early date, but other major industrial nations appear uninterested in the issue.

The G-7 nations endorsed at their summit meeting in Paris last July the World Bank's suspension of consideration of new loans to China. The official said any step is unlikely with regard to World Bank lending to China at least before the July summit meeting in Houston, Texas.

Asked about the possibility of Hashimoto holding bilateral talks with U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady in New Delhi, the official said he did not know who would represent the U.S. delegation to the ADB meeting and noted Brady is unlikely to go to New Delhi because of his tight schedule prior to the Washington meetings.

Hashimoto Calls for Opening Untied Loans to PRC

OW2304154490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1324 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Monday Japan should unfreeze the untied portions of its pledged 810 billion yen third loan package to China in order to help "stabilize the livelihood" of the Chinese people.

Hashimoto, speaking to a special session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, also indicated that his views on the key diplomatic issue are shared by the rest of the government. But government sources outside the Finance Ministry said that Hashimoto's views tend to be more liberal than his counterparts in other ministries.

"Where there are untied projects (in the third yen loan package), we should implement them as soon as possible," Hashimoto told the committee, which was meeting on diplomatic, trade, and defense issues.

Hashimoto said by reopening the untied portions of the 1990-95 yen loan, Japan could avert criticism that it is motivated by profit considerations in breaking ranks with other countries in the West. But government sources pointed out that over 90 percent of the pledged loans are untied to begin with.

Hashimoto said the implementation of a third yen loan would contribute to the Chinese people's livelihood in much the same way as did the World Bank's resumption of financing of certain projects to meet "humanitarian needs."

In explaining the need for Japan to thaw its aid freeze ahead of other advanced industrial democracies, Hashimoto said Japan is in a different position by virtue of its long relationship with China. He said the third yen loan is an outstanding issue on the agenda of the two countries.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told the same committee that China's further isolation is undesirable, even though there was an "extremely sad event" in the past, an apparent reference to last year's bloodshed in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

"So long as China (adheres) to a fundamental stance of not discarding its open door and reform policies, Japan, being a neighboring country with deep connections, should cooperate with China and help it along in that direction," Kaifu said.

Hashimoto and Kaifu were responding to questions put by opposition Komeito Dietmember Takenori Kanzaki, who urged the government to consider releasing the loans as soon as possible. He cited problems with the Chinese economy.

Kanzaki said that June 4, the first anniversary of the military crackdown, should serve as an important milestone with regard to the yen loan package. He called on Kaifu to make "a political decision" on the issue.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama told the committee that as the anniversary date approaches, Japan wants to facilitate the opening of dialogue on international cooperation between China and other Western countries, including "humanitarian" matters. He did not elaborate other than to say Japan already has impressed on Western leaders that China must not be isolated in the international arena.

Reportage on Extradiction of Hijacker to PRC

Zhang Applies To Go to Canada

OW2304115290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0642 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—A Chinese man facing possible extradition back to China for hijacking an airliner to Japan is now applying to go to Canada, lawyers representing him said Monday.

Zhang Zhenhai, 36, who has been detained in Japan since December 16, when an Air China flight landed in Fukuoka after he had taken it over, is asking for permanent residence in Canada, the lawyers said.

They also said they have asked the Tokyo District Court to cancel any order for him to be extradited until the Canadian authorities have had time to consider his request. Last Friday the Tokyo High Court rejected his request for political asylum in Japan and said there was no legal reason why Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa should not make an extradition order as requested by China.

The lawyers said Canadian Embassy officials will go to the Tokyo detention house to interview Zhang before submitting the application to Ottawa. A Canadian Embassy official in Tokyo declined to confirm whether Zhang has made such an application.

Defense lawyers said even if Canada grants Zhang permanent residence, it would still be necessary for Hasegawa to refrain from making an extradition order, or for the Tokyo court to order him to do so.

In addition, before Zhang could leave for Canada, assuming Japan decided not to return him to China, he would have to be tried in Japan on charges arising from the hijacking, and complete any prison sentence imposed in Japan.

Chinese dissident groups, including the Federation of Democracy in China (FDC), have said their members in the United States have been contacting officials in Canada, the United States, and the United Nations on behalf of Zhang, who says he would face execution in China as an antigovernment activist. He was reportedly demanding to be flown to South Korea after taking over the plane, which was on its way from Beijing to Shanghai with 233 people on board. It was bound for New York.

Zhang, who according to officials had threatened to blow the plane up, was detained when a flight attendant pushed him through an open door after it landed at Fukuoka. His wife and 13-year-old son, who were on board with him, were returned to China with the other passengers after the hijacking.

Hunger Strike Protests Extradition

OW2304132890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Japanese Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa on Monday ordered the extradition to China of an alleged Chinese hijacker detained in Japan, prompting Chinese students here to go on a hunger strike in protest.

At the same time Hasegawa rejected a plea lodged by the defense for Zhang Zhenhai, 36, for immigration authorities to grant him refugee status.

Zhang has been detained in Japan since December 16 last year after he allegedly hijacked and diverted a New York-bound Air China passenger plane to Fukuoka, western Japan.

Hasegawa's order was sent to the chief of the Tokyo High Public Prosecutor's Office and to Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who will inform the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo of the extradition approval.

The law requires that extradition take place within 30 days from Tuesday, that is, by May 23. Zhang will be handed over into Chinese custody at the Tokyo detention house.

Yoshinobu Baba, director of the Justice Ministry's International Affairs Division, announced the decision to reporters and told them it had been reached after "examining the content of this case and all other circumstances." He said the minister found it appropriate to issue the order following a Tokyo High Court decision last Friday authorizing the extradition of Zhang.

Defense lawyers argued that Zhang would face execution or humiliating punishment for his part in the pro-democracy movement in China Chinese residents here also pointed out the possibility of a punishment of execution for "anti-revolutionary" activity instead of one in line with ordinary criminal laws for hijacking, citing public executions in Shanghai last June of activists who had burned trains but had been convicted of "antirevolutionary" acts. But Japanese Foreign Ministry officials have said they have been "repeatedly assured by China that it would not give him an excessively harsh penalty."

A Chinese Embassy official in Tokyo told KYODO NEWS SERVICE it was only natural that Japan issue the extradition order, and said China would give Zhang a fair trial "in accordance with international and domestic laws."

In central Tokyo, however, six Chinese students began a hunger strike in front of the Japan Socialist Party Headquarters in protest at the decision, having earlier been removed by police when they attempted to sit outside both the Chinese Embassy and the Justice Ministry building.

The protesters had also tried to hand a statement appealing against the extradition order to a Chinese Embassy official, but he had refused to accept it.

The Tokyo office of the Federation of Democracy in China, a Chinese dissident group, said Zhang faces execution back home and denounced the extradition order for totally ignoring the question of human rights.

"This only adds one more victim to the death toll of the Tiananmen Square crackdown and is like throwing him into the tiger's mouth," one activist said.

Zhang allegedly diverted a New York-bound Air China flight from Beijing to Fukuoka, after his first request to land in South Korea was rejected by Seoul authorities. In Fukuoka he was pushed out of the aircraft by a flight attendant and was taken to hospital, and has been detained in Japan ever since.

Domestic and international human rights groups, including London-based Amnesty International, U.S.-based Asia Watch and the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, have criticized the Japanese Government for refusing Zhang refugee status and a trial in Japan.

Zhang, who applied for permanent residency in Canada on Monday in a last-ditch attempt to avoid extradition, told the court he has been a pro-democracy activist for years and had hijacked the plane to escape persecution for being involved in anti-government demonstrations prior to the June 4 crackdown in Tiananmen Square.

Zhang's defense counsels filed a separate suit Monday with the Tokyo District Court in a bid to prevent the extradition order from taking effect and also calling for its repeal.

Kazuo Ito, one of Zhang's three defense attorneys, told reporters that the order violates international regulations on human rights because there is a possibility Zhang will be executed or tortured if he is extradited.

Yaeko Takeoka, another of Zhang's lawyers, said she met Zhang earlier on Monday and that he said he would fight to the last if he is going to be extradited.

Meanwhile, a government source said the Justice Ministry had asked China prior to issuing the extradition order Monday to guarantee that Zhang will not be sentenced to death or life imprisonment for his alleged hijacking bid.

The ministry also sought China's guarantee not to try Zhang under Chinese criminal code 107, which provides for 3 to 10 years imprisonment for offenses relating to the destruction and damage of aircraft, the source said.

In addition, the ministry also urged China to guarantee due process in Zhang's trial and that he would not be prosecuted on charges other than hijacking. China is understood to have accepted the Japanese requests, the source said.

JSP Criticizes Extradition Order

OW2404004890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1335 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 (KYODO)—The Japan Socialist Party [JSP] on Monday criticized for ignoring human rights Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa's order the same day to extradite accused Chinese hijacker Zhang Zhenhai.

JSP Lower House member Issei Inoue, the party's international affairs bureau chief, said in a statement that "the extradition order put priority on diplomacy, not on human rights" and could not be allowed in view of international human rights standards.

The JSP statement also said Zhang, 36, who had appealed to Tokyo not to send him back to China where he says he would face execution for his part in the pro-democracy movement, could be judged to be a political refugee based on his own testimony and that of his fellow Chinese pro-democracy colleagues.

Court Upholds Extradition Order

OW2404073990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—The Supreme Court on Tuesday upheld the Tokyo High Court decision last week approving China's request to extradite accused hijacker Zhang Zhenhai to face trial in China.

The Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the Tokyo High Court last Friday was "appropriate."

Zhang's defense lawyers filed a special appeal with the Supreme Court on Saturday to void the lower court decision, saying that Zhang hijacked a Chinese airliner to Japan last December to flee political persecution in China.

PRC Gives Assurances on Penalty

OW2404083490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO—The Supreme Court on Tuesday upheld the Tokyo High Court decision last week approving China's request to extradite hijacker Zhang Zhenhai to face trial in China.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe said China has assured Japan that the Chinese authorities will try Zhang only on charges of hijacking and the maximum penalty he will be liable to receive will be 10 years imprisonment.

Zhang, 36, was arrested on December 16 after a Chinese airliner he had commandeered landed in Fukuoka. He had demanded to be taken to South Korea, but the plane, with 233 people aboard, was turned away by the Seoul authorities. The Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the Tokyo High Court last Friday was "appropriate."

Zhang's defense lawyers made the special appeal Friday to the Supreme Court to seek an annulment of the lower court decision, saying that Zhang hijacked the Air China jumbo jet—on a flight from Beijing to Shanghai en route to New York—to flee political persecution in China.

The decision by Japanese Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa on Monday to extradite Zhang has triggered concern among human rights groups that he could face the death penalty if was sent back to China.

Zhang had told the High Court that he was involved in the pro-democracy movement in China and hijacked the plane to escape political persecution.

Hasegawa ordered public prosecutors to initiate extradition procedures on Monday, three days after the Tokyo High Court turned down Zhang's plea for political asylum and ruled that the justice minister could go ahead with the extradition.

Watanabe told reporters that the Foreign Ministry was handing over the permit of custody Tuesday and "It is up to the Chinese side" when to take custody of Zhang, now detained at the Tokyo detention house.

"We have received a written commitment from China that he (Zhang) should not be tried for anything other than hijacking," Watanabe said, adding that "the Chinese have explained to us orally that the maximum penalty would be three to 10 years."

Under Japan's extradition law, officials representating a foreign nation seeking extradition of its national in Japan are authoritized to take custody of the person to be extradited at the prison where that person is detained.

Shanghai Attempts To Retrieve Student Money

OW2304043690 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] This news is about the problem of young people from Shanghai in China who have been denied visas to enter Japan and, thus, have not been able to fulfill their desire to study in Japan, although they paid money to enroll in Japanese language institutes in Japan.

Despite a recent round of negotiations to have the money returned to the people, it has become apparent that about 200 million yen involving 2,000 men may have been lost for good.

This comes as an aftermath of the Japanese Government action in October 1988 to tighten control on student visas to stem the tide of students flowing into Japan to study at Japanese language schools while working part time. This action affected approximately 38,000 young people from Shanghai who had been hoping to come to Japan. It resulted in incidents of people clamoring for visas at the office of the Japanese Consulate General.

These young people hoping to study in Japan had sent to Japanese language schools admission fees ranging from 100,000 yen to 400,000 yen, equivalent to several years or several decades worth of their income. Most of them have to borrow to raise the money. Because of this, the matter has since become a major social issue in Shanghai.

Faced with this situation, the Shanghai city government has sent its representatives to Japan three times since last summer, and had them negotiate a return of the money with each of 213 language schools in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, and other locations, with the help of officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Justice Ministry. Their third round of negotiations ended recently.

Almost all schools which responded to the negotiations have agreed to return the money. However, some of the schools have problems: The owners' whereabouts are not known or the schools have no financial means to make any reimbursement. In fact, some of the schools never existed. In other words, they were ghost schools. As a result, it has become apparent that there is no way to retrieve the money which 2,000 people sent to 60 different schools. This money totals 200 million yen.

In recent negotiations for the return of the money, the Foreign Ministry and the Justice Ministry did provide lateral support. However, their basic stand is that the cases are civil action cases. As the situation now appears, it is probable that Shanghai's efforts to retrieve the balance of the money will hit a snag.

Deportation Rules for Korean Residents Tightened

OW2104121990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO—Japan will relax its set of legal reasons for extradition of third-generation Korean residents in the country as part of steps to improve their legal status, a controversial bilateral issue with South Korea, Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday.

Application of the deportation system will be limited to political crimes such as subversion, the officials said.

Korean residents in Japan are currently subject to extradition only when they commit four categories of crimes—subversive activities, assaults on diplomatic establishments and their personnel, drug law violations, and crimes carrying imprisonment for between seven years and a life term under a Japan-South Korea agreement.

Other foreigners with permanent residence are subject to deportation in 20 categories of crimes under the current system.

South Korea has requested the deportation system itself be abolished in regard to its nationals in Japan prior to President No Tae-u's Tokyo visit slated for late May.

Many Korean residents in Japan argue that the terms of eviction run counter to the previous assimilation policy which prevailed during the 1910-1945 Japanese colonial rule of Korea. Tens of thousands of Koreans were brought from the Korean peninsula to Japan as forced labor during the colonial period. The Koreans and their offspring, now totaling some 680,000, account for most of the foreign residents in the country.

The Justice Ministry says it has no intention of scrapping the present sytem, since it is a sovereign act and preferential treatment is being accorded to Korean residents.

While officials would not elaborate, they said some ministry officials are seeking to exclude subversive activities as the subject of deportation decrees.

So far, only 19 of 104 Korean residents listed for deportation have been extradited under the bilateral arrangement.

Measures are being taken to commute deportation of Korean residents with prison terms beyond seven years to imprisonment of something over 12 years, the officials said.

Cabinet Member on Koreans' Treatment

OW2304015590 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto, speaking in the House of Representatives Budget Committee today, expressed the view that third-generation North Koreans in Japan of DPRK nationality should in principle be granted the same improved legal status as third-generation South Koreans.

On the third day of general interpellations of the lower house budget committee, Yuzuru Shimasaki of the Japan Socialist Party asked the administration's view on the legal status of third-generation North Koreans, insisting that the improved status for third-generation South Koreans should also apply to North Koreans of DPRK nationality without discrimination. He was referring to the ongoing negotiations between the Japanese and South Korean governments regarding the permanent residence status of third-generation South Koreans.

In reply, Sakamoto said that the North Koreans are here for the same historical reasons as the South Koreans. He expressed the view that the same improved status granted to South Koreans should in principle also apply to North Koreans, saying: It is only natural to think of the treatment of North Koreans as an extension of that of South Koreans.

Kaifu, Ozawa Discuss Election System Reform

OW2304120090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Liberal Democratic Party Secretrary General Ichiro Ozawa confirmed Monday that the government and the ruling party will work for election system reforms.

Kaifu told reporters that he expressed his pledge for election system reforms in his one-hour meeting with Ozawa at the prime minister's official residence.

Kaifu said he and Ozawa exchanged views on how the government and the party will respond to recommendations for reform that are to be offered by an advisory group to the prime minister on Thursday. The government has not decided whether it will submit reform legislation to the next regular Diet session, Kaifu told reporters.

Ozawa also said he and Kaifu agreed that the government and the party will do its best to accommodate the recommendations of the Election System Council.

The council is expected to propose a new election system for the House of Representatives that would combine single-seat constituencies with a proportional representation system replacing the current three- to five-member electoral districts. Kaifu will also issue a comment at a news conference after receiving the recommendations from the council, government sources said.

LDP, JSP Meet at Atomic Industrial Forum

OW2304055190 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] today exchanged opinions on policy regarding the use of nuclear power at the 23rd annual meeting of the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum in Kyoto.

The 23rd annual meeting of the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum opened at the state-run Kyoto Kokusai Hall on 9 April; there were about 2,200 participants. On the final day today, representatives of the LDP and the JSP took part in a session as panelists. The LDP's Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, former party policy affairs research council chairman, said that government and utility companies, realizing that their public relations activities are inadequate, should make greater efforts to provide the public with information on nuclear power which is easier to understand and more accurate. In response, JSP Policy Review Committee Chairman Shigeru Ito said that all information should be fully disclosed. He said that, regarding life and energy as important, opportunities like symposium should be held for the public to discuss and reach a concensus on the nuclear power issue.

Many citizens also took part in the convention this year. They discussed a broad range of issues including alternative energy sources and the treatment of radioactive waste.

LDP Mission Leaves for Economic Talks in U.S.

OW2204131890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO—A three-member mission from Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] left Tokyo on Sunday for the United States for talks with U.S. Government and congressional leaders.

The three men are Toshio Yamaguchi, Keijiro Murata and Takashi Tawara, all members in the House of Representatives. Yamaguchi heads an LDP economic adjustment panel.

During their three-day stay through Thursday in Washington, the group will meet Vice President Dan Quayle, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell and others mainly to discuss economic disputes between Japan and the U.S., LDP officials said.

North Korea

Kim Il-song Leads Path To Achieve Reunification

SK2204102690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0815 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Unattributed special article: "The Great Leadership That Illuminates the Path for the Nation To Follow To Achieve Reunification"]

[Text] Currently, the great march to achieve our nation's reunification of the fatherland is being vigorously accelerated in the North and South and abroad. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught: Reunifying the fatherland is an invincible desire of the whole Korean nation, and our people firmly believe that the cause of the reunification of the fatherland will be realized without fail in the near future.

In the northern half of the Republic, the heyday of great prosperity and affluence is being unfolded and amid the exhilarating reality, our people are united with one will for reunification, thus working to achieve ahead of schedule the great cause for reunification. In the South, nationwide patriotic movements for the nation's independent reunification and the struggle by the South Korean youth and students including the people of various strata are being held resolutely with the determination of a "do-or-die" spirit. Compatriots abroad also worry over the fate of the divided nation and are joining us in the great long march for national reunification.

The conscience of the world and the reason of mankind are also on the side of our nation, raising the voice of "Korea is one," and "Yankee go home." Whatever the backward flow of the splittists, they cannot prevent the trend of the times toward reunification. This is the fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who regarded the reunification of the fatherland as the number one duty and who led its cause in the forefront.

The history of our nation's reunification movement, which extended over some 40 years, is an immortal history which is brilliantly embroidered by the achievements in the history of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader who overcame all sorts of accumulated difficulties under the banner of the chuche idea, and who led the cause for the independent and peaceful reunification toward the one road of victory.

In this immortal history, the North-South joint communique—based on the three principles of self-reliance, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, which are the programs for the reunification of the fatherland—was announced in the seventies, which made the 3,000-ri of the fatherland seethe with great joy and deep emotion. Subsequently, the eighties is being illuminated as a proud era in which the greatness of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who pioneered a new road in the reunification movement, was further vigorously manifested.

This is a brilliant act in which the great leader stepped on to the rostrum and put forth new methods for a peaceful reunification at the sixth plenary session of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and consistently led this to actively overcome difficulties in front of reunification and achieve ahead of schedule the cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

Our people's struggle to realize the overall national cause for reunification is a difficult and complex issue. Therefore, not even one step forward can be taken without the outstanding and refined leadership.

The North and South, which has walked an entirely different path from the first day the nation was divided, showed much more changes in the eighties. During the many years in which the nation was divided, the relationship between the ideologies and systems of the North and South became wider and all the more concrete.

In the Northern half of the Republic the liberal system was firmly established and entered into the struggle stage for the complete victory of socialism. Also, it was filled with modeling the whole society after the chuche idea and the communist ideology was dominant. However, South Korea still remains a colony of the U.S. imperialists, and the capitalist system is dominant there.

There are greater differences between the North and South not only in system and ideology but also in all fields of economic and cultural life. Even national common points which were formed through a long history have disappeared. On the other hand, the aggression and war policies of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique were strengthened with each passing day, and the provocative military maneuvers opposing our Republic were endlessly strengthened. Therefore, the antagonism and confrontation between the North and South became all the more acute, misunderstanding and distrust became intensified, the barrier of disruption became higher, and the danger of war became all the more intense. Also, the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas by the splittists at home and abroad were carried out more cunningly and viciously and the permanent division of the country and nation became all the more great.

However, our people always accelerated only on the one road toward victory. The wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and our party—this is the decisive element in which it enabled our people to overcome all kinds of trials and difficulties which piled up in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification and in the march forward toward the one road of victory.

What is most important in the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader, who led the cause of the reunification of the fatherland toward the one road of victory, is that the leader put forth a new reunification method, the method to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK], thus brilliantly elucidating the road toward the reunification of the fatherland.

On 10 October, 1980, the respected and beloved leader already put forth the method to found the DCRK which is a chuche-type reunification method. Clearly revealing the most correct road along which our people should move—from an independent position and in accordance with the nation's concrete circumstances, while using the brilliant wisdom and profound scientific insight of our leader—is an important principle of revolutionary leadership and a great leadership trait which the respected and beloved leader possesses.

The method for founding the DCRK was already jointly confirmed by the North and South and was solemnly proclaimed at home and abroad. This is based on the three principles of self-reliance, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, which is the nation's joint reunification program and the best method for resolving the issue of reunification from a practical condition as soon as possible.

Since the North and South now each possesses different ideologies and systems, the road to founding the DCRK is the only fair and just and rational way to resolve the issue of the reunification of the fatherland. This is based on the principle of coexistence, not someone swallowing the other or being swallowed by the other, or one side overwhelming the other side or being overwhelmed by the other side. This method is a milestone in which it elucidated a new course in the reunification of the fatherland and a banner of reunification which vigorously arouses the whole nation toward the movement of the reunification of the fatherland.

Since the method to found the DCRK was presented, our people have been able to move vigorously down the new road toward reunification of the fatherland, looking ahead with certainty into the bright future for peaceful reunification and for a reunified Korea. Also, what is important in the leadership of the great leader is that he united all patriotic forces at home and abroad, those who ardently wish for reunification so that the reunification movement could be vigorously moved forward into a nationwide movement.

The ever-victorious leadership principle, which the respected and beloved leader possesses, is to always regard all issues based upon the opinion and demand of the popular masses and bind together the wide range of masses so that the issues can be resolved according to the might of the masses. The reunification of the fatherland is a nationwide cause and it can only be realized successfully through the united strength of the whole nation.

The great leader not only presented the method to realize the reunification of the fatherland through the founding of a confederal state, but he also showed great interest in uniting the reunification forces of the whole nation to realize it. As a practical measure to found the DCRK under the wise leadership of the great leader, our party and the government of our Republic put forth methods to establish a joint national consultative organization such as the preparatory committee for the founding of a confederal state and methods to convene a preliminary meeting of the representatives of the political parties and social organizations of the North and South, and overseas democratic organizations, and a conference to promote national reunification. All these methods were put forth to carry out the reunification movement nationwide.

Therefore, dialogue among the people of the North, overseas compatriots, and Christians have been held many times, and according to the unity based on the joint national ideology and the spirit of the collaboration through alliance with the communists, it has been possible for the people of the North and South and overseas compatriots to reach a new turning point in history which achieves the great national unity under the banner of the reunification of the fatherland.

What is also important in the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader, who led the cause of the reunification of the fatherland toward the one road of victory, is that he opened a phase in which it is advantageous for a peaceful reunification which is achieved through active peace initiatives and dynamic practical measures.

Overcoming the prevailing difficulties through boundless leadership and the ability to carry out the revolution and through peerless courage and strong will, opening a breakthrough in peace and peaceful reunification by always seizing the opportunity to take the lead and changing an adverse situation into a favorable condition, are extraordinary leadership traits of the respected and beloved leader.

The history of the movement for the reunification of the fatherland of the eighties is an immortal history that is characterized from beginning to end by the extraordinariness of the leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

Even though the U.S. imperialists proclaimed the Korean peninsula as a test ground for a confrontation of strength of the eighties, aggravated the tense situation with each passing day, and further expanded the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises—a nuclear test war and a preliminary war in which the northern half of the Republic is regarded as the target of attack—step by step, and even under the dangerous condition where the nation has been led to the brink of war through endless military provocations, the great leader put forth proposals to hold tripartite talks in which the U.S. and our country will conclude a peace agreement while South Korea and our country will adopt a nonaggression pact. He also subsequently presented proposals such as a stop to military exercises; a meeting between military authorities; making the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone; North-South high-level political and military talks; and multilateral disarmament talks. He showed tolerance again and again to realize them.

Moreover, even where the danger of the recurrence of war hangs heavily, he took the initiative in withdrawing about 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army [KPA] who were on active duty from the front line and guard posts so that they could be mobilized for peaceful construction. Also, courageous measures such as unilaterally discharging 100,000 KPA officers and men from military service was conducted to send them to socialist construction sites.

These were wise and courageous measures which only the great leader could have conducted, since he possessed the strong will and certainty for victory without being shaken from any thunder and lightning, and since he eased the tense situation and eliminated the danger of war by actively overcoming the prevailing danger, and opened a phase in the turning point of an advantageous situation for peace and peaceful reunification.

All of these peace initiatives and active measures enable our country to remove the prevailing mistrust and confrontation between the North and South in whatever way, promote credibility and reconciliation, and resolve the urgent problem of political and military confrontation in which the respected and beloved leader who is working to open up a new phase in peaceful reunification, is providing a prerequisite in the peaceful reunification through his broad-mindedness. Therefore, this clearly shows the leader's wisdom in his leadership to solve the overall links connected to this.

What is also important in the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader who led the cause of the reunification of the fatherland toward the one road of victory is that, based on boundless broad-mindedness, warm capacity to be tolerant, ardent spirit to devote to the country and to the people, and a lofty character, many humanitarian measures were carried out and actively provided opportunities to hold broad contacts and for various channels for dialogue between the North and South.

The respected and beloved leader is a person who is most heartbroken over the division of the fatherland. Therefore, he has devoted himself to removing the pain of national division as soon as possible, to adhering to the bond for a single nation, and work to give our people a reunified fatherland. He has always thought about the compatriots of the South who are groaning under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, and has carried out many measures such as endless familial concern and embodying the endless noble spirit of love for the fellow countrymen.

The noble meaning of the ardent devotion toward the country and the people, which is brimming with blood-tied affection by the fatherly leader, was manifested from the 1984 relief measures toward the flood victims in South Korea. Providing relief goods such as 50,000-som [one som is equivalent to 5.12 U.S. bushels] of rice, 500,000 meters of material, 100,000 tons of cement, and many pharmaceuticals, was the first noteworthy epoch-making event in the many years of history of the reunification movement.

The realization of brotherly love and humanitarian relief measures toward the South Korean flood victims was a brilliant embodiment of the consistent will of our people desiring national reconciliation and peaceful reunification. This exciting event provided a new turning point in which it opened the door of the wall which had been tightly closed for a long time and connected the national ties between the North and South which were severed, and opened a new phase in North-South dialogue.

Through the realization of providing relief measures, the North-South economic talks were held for the first time since the nation was divided due to our side's active initiative, and the Red Cross talks which were discontinued for 12 years were resumed once again. Also, through the 40th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, for the first time in the 40 years of national division, reciprocal visits of the Red Cross art troupes and hometown visiting groups of the North and South were realized, thus allowing the separated families and relatives to visit Pyongyang and Seoul.

This newly encouraged the brotherly awareness and warm blood-tied affection in the hearts of the whole nation, that the North and South cannot be divided in two by any means and that we are one nation sharing the same fate. This also strongly aroused the great hope and ardent desire for the nation's peace and peaceful reunification.

Even under the condition that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are once again moving toward the road of confrontation and aggravating tension, the great leader has put forth various channels for dialogue on reunification and peace initiatives and wisely led us to realize it, in order to change the basic flow of our nation's developing situation toward reunifying the fatherland. Therefore, the general trend toward reunification today cannot be stopped or turned back by anyone.

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is significant in that it was an epoch-making event in the history of the movement of the reunification of the fatherland by our people. Youth and student representatives who came from some 180 countries of the world, representatives of some 60 international and regional organizations, and heads of party and states from various countries were invited as honorary guests and participated in the Pyongyang festival. This festival occupied an important place in strengthening the international solidarity of our people's cause for the reunification of the fatherland.

Participants of the festival shouted the slogan, "Korea is one," strongly demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and ardently supported our proposal to achieve reunification through the founding of the DCRK. This was a grand event which was engraved as a brilliant new chapter, unprecedented in the history of our nation's reunification movement.

From the first day when the nation was divided due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the great leader has vigorously and wisely led the movement to reunify the fatherland. Generation after generation, he has embraced the nation with a reunified fatherland, proposed a new epoch-making reunification method, such as pulling down the concrete wall built around the southern region of the Demarcation Line, and of realizing free visits and overall openness between the North and South, on the first morning of the new year of the nineties. This method, which is receiving absolute support from not only all the Korean people of the North and South and overseas compatriots, but also the people of the world, gives us the firm belief that in the near future our nation will realize the reunification of the fatherland.

How our people were able to move toward the one road of victory with high faith and new prospects in the cause of the reunification of the fatherland, which from the time when our people began to experience the pain of national division, was due to the outstanding and refined leadership of our party and respected and beloved leader. He has scientifically perceived the prevailing situation at home and abroad, always brilliantly elucidated our nation's path, and guided us vigorously.

Truly, the struggle of our people for the reunification of the fatherland vigorously proves that when our people highly uphold the great leader, our people are able to realize the legitimacy of their cause. The people carrying out active struggles are then invincible, and the cause of reunification can be realized successfully through the independent national strength.

To highly uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the sun of the nation, and under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, there is no power in this world that can prevent our people's road ahead toward the one road of an independent and peaceful reunification.

Under the ray of the great sun and under the ray of the great guiding sun, the day to realize the reunification of the fatherland which is the greatest long-cherished desire of the nation is drawing near.

Election Demonstrates Superior Socialism

SK2404043090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 24 Apr 90

[NODONG SINMUN 24 April editorial: "Our Socialist Regime Absolutely Supported and Trusted by All the People Is Ever-Victorious and Invincible"]

[Text] The historic election of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] was successfully held in a heightened political atmosphere. As reported by the Central Election Committee for the Election of Deputies to the Ninth SPA of the DPRK, 99.78 percent of the voters participated in the election, and 100 percent of those who participated in the election voted for registered candidates for deputies. This is an expression of all the voters' absolute support for the regime of our Republic, which is vigorously marching forward under the banner of the chuche idea, and is the manifestation of our people's unchanging will to advance and complete the chuche socialist cause to the end after being strongly united around the party and the leader.

The noble trait of our people, who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, was abundantly displayed in this election. Reflecting all the people's unanimous desire and absolute will, the working class and workers in Nagwon respectfully elected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the Republic, deputy to the DPRK SPA. The heroic miners and workers in Musan respectfully elected dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has wisely led the struggle to complete the chuche revolutionary cause, thus bringing about immortal achievements for the era and the revolution, deputy to the SPA.

Proud news from this election gives great joy to our people and makes them more firmly believe that our revolutionary cause led by the party and the leader is invincible.

This recent election for deputies to the Ninth SPA was a historic election and very important in the strengthening and development of our socialist regime and the political lives of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:
The election of deputies to the SPA, which will be held in a solemn environment in which the grand-scale march movement of the 1990's is vigorously going on, will provide an important opportunity to further strengthen our socialist regime in compliance with the demand of the development of the revolution and to vigorously demonstrate the superiority of our socialist system, which is materializing the chuche idea.

The election was an important opportunity to abundantly demonstrate the might of the cohesion and unity of our revolutionary ranks—in which the party and the leader trust and rely on the people and in which the people loyally uphold the party and the leader. The invincible cohesion and unity among the leader, the party, and the masses are a source of the might of our Republic and is a fundamental factor that enables the chuche socialist cause to endlessly advance forward. Such firm cohesion and unity are continuously being developed into a higher stage as revolution and construction are advancing victoriously.

Today, our people consider it most honorable and are very proud to uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the father and teacher of the nation and to unswervingly place him at the top of our party and regime; to entrust their destiny to our party, which is brilliantly inheriting and developing the chuche revolutionary cause; and are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

For the leader and the people to be firmly united not only in an ideological will but also in moral obligations and for the leader, the party, and the masses to accelerate revolution and construction after being united into one is the proud characteristic of our socialist society. Because such cohesion and unity are firmly established, in our country, the intention of the party and the leader becomes the aspiration of the people and a guideline for all the activities. Also, with a policy in which, if the party makes a decision, they will implement it, all the people are carrying out our party's program for socialist construction through thick and thin. The fact that all the voters voted for candidates from a sense of great loyalty toward the party and the leader without exception again clearly shows how strongly our people trust their leader and how powerful our cohesion and unity are. All the people are united around the party and the leader with a single ideological will. In this election, we have come to believe that no one in the world can break our single-minded unity, which is being further consolidated with the passage of time.

The election of deputies to the SPA was also a very important event in further consolidating our socialist regime in compliance with the new demand of the development of the revolution and the strengthening of its function and role. Our socialist regime is a representative of our people's independent rights and is a genuine people's regime that serves the popular masses. In this election, our people elected genuine people's representatives, who can thoroughly materialize their wills and demands, as deputies to the SPA. Deputies to the SPA who were elected this time are functionaries, workers, peasants, working intellectuals, and soldiers who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and who are devotedly working in an effort to strengthen and develop the regime of the Republic, to achieve the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland, and to guarantee the happy lives of the people. Because our highest organ of power was formed by these important representatives of the people, the regime of the Republic has come to have more distinctive people-oriented and revolutionary characteristics and to better carry out its role as a powerful weapon of revolution and construction.

Our people's regime, which has been strongly consolidated in compliance with the demand of the revolution, will abundantly display its militant might in vigorously accelerating the grand-scale socialist march of the 1990's.

The election of deputies to the SPA was a particularly meaningful event because the mighty power and tractive force of our superior and peculiar socialist system, which is materializing the chuche idea, were vigorously displayed.

Given its guiding ideology, guiding theory, and guiding methods, given the sound nature of society in which the principle of collectivism is embodied in all areas of social life and a vivacious revolutionary spirit fills the air, and given the people-minded nature of society, where everything is at the service of people, our socialism is now widely known as a superior and unique socialism.

Under this superior socialist system, our people have glorified their dignity as the masters of the state and society and as the masters of the revolution and construction and have fully enjoyed an independent political life, sound material life, and affluent ideological and cultural life. Without the superiority of the chuche-oriented socialist system, it is impossible to think of the happiness enjoyed by our people or any kind of authority and honor preserved by our Republic. For this reason, our people are now leading their lives and carrying out the revolution with a firm conviction that our own style of socialism, established by the great leader and led by our party, is the best, and the new socialist life they enjoy is incomparably superior.

The outcome of the just concluded elections is a reflection of the entire population's firm conviction in the invincibleness of the chuche-oriented socialism which they have chosen and are developing of their own accord, as well as an expression of the rock-firm will of our people, who are determined to safeguard the socialist banner to the end under any adverse circumstances.

Nothing can rock socialism, which is absolutely supported and firmly safeguarded by all the people in the country.

We are now faced with heavy tasks to tenaciously struggle in order to firmly safeguard our socialist regime and [word indistinct]. We should effect new changes in all areas of socialist construction by keeping the revolutionary spirit, which surged through the just concluded elections, alive.

To uphold high the leadership of the party and leader is a decisive guarantee for strengthening and accelerating socialist construction more vigorously. All the party members and working people should live and struggle only according to the ideology and intention of the leader [suryong] by cherishing deeper in their hearts the great national pride and self-esteem of upholding the great leader [yongdoja], who has provided the deepest and tenacious historical roots of our revolutionary power from early on and who has established a true people's regime of workers and peasants on this land, and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of creation and construction, who has converted our fatherland into a powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense and who has been glorifying the socialist dignity without interruption.

We should value more than anything else the immortal accomplishments achieved by the great leader in the protracted course of revolution and, in particular, the great accomplishments achieved by him in the struggle for the founding of the socialist regime and for strengthening and developing it, should glorify it from generation to generation, and should brilliantly carry out the plans for socialist construction worked out by the leader [suryong].

Today, all forms of struggle for the wealth and prosperity of the Republic are now victoriously advancing under the leadership of our party.

We should thoroughly embody the leadership of the party in all areas of the revolution and construction by engraving deep in our hearts how rewarding a new era of creation and construction the Republic has ushered in by upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il high at the top of our party, of the revolutionary ranks, and of our state [kukka].

In particular, we should thoroughly embody the noble intentions of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is determined to safeguard from generation to generation the revolutionary nature of our socialist regime founded by the great leader by firmly ensuring the party's leadership over the building of the regime.

Enhancing in all aspects the functions and role of the institutions of the people's regime at all levels is an indispensable demand necessary to successfully implement the vast revolutionary tasks facing us today.

Functionaries at the institutions of the people's regime should actively make efforts to make our people's regime play its role better as the defender of the independent rights of the popular masses as well as the heads of households responsible for the people's living, upholding our party's chuche-oriented lines and policy on building the regime.

It is particularly important for the functionaries at the organs of power and administrative institutions to devotedly struggle to promote the welfare of the people with a lofty spirit of serving the people.

The greatest happiness and reward for those involved in the revolution is to be trusted by the people and to serve them.

Functionaries at the institutions of the people's regime, always cherishing deep in their hearts the lofty trust and expectations of the popular masses, should go deep among the masses to heed their voices and devote themselves to defending the interest of the popular masses. Also, they should always take the lead in the struggle to implement the intentions of our party, which is determined to drastically raise the people's standard of living and to give full play to the superiority of our socialist system.

To struggle for the prosperity of the Republic by displaying lofty patriotic devotion and passion is a sacred duty of all the people. All the party members and working people, never forgetting their past circumstances, under which they were forced to suffer the fate of colonial slaves because they had no genuinely revolutionary regime, should do their best in safeguarding and glorifying our regime and system and actively contribute to the work of developing and making the fatherland wealthy with their own labor successes.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address and the decisions made at the 10th plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, we should strengthen in all aspects the might of our Republic and give full play to the superiority of our socialist system by vigorously staging the struggle to produce and save as much as possible.

Our socialist regime, which enjoys the absolute support of all the people and which is developing without interruption under the tested leadership of the great party and leader, will be ever-victorious and invincible indefinitely.

Armed Forces Mark 58th Founding Anniversary

History in Brief

SK2404060190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—The Korean revolutionary armed forces is greeting the 58th year since it proclaimed its birth.

The great leader President Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), the first revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, on April 25, 1932.

Since then the Korean people have had their genuine revolutionary army.

With the founding of the KPRA the Korean nation could fight staunchly with conviction of national liberation, looking up to President Kim Il-song.

The KPRA defeated Japanese imperialism and accomplished the cause of national liberation through the 15 years of the hard-fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was an arduous struggle waged without the support of a state and regular armed forces.

The KPRA strengthened and developed into the regular Korean People's Army (KPA) after the liberation of the country (August 15, 1945).

In the three-year fatherland liberation war (June 1950-July 1953) the KPA inflicted the first defeat ever in history upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world imperialism. This started the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world on the downhill to destruction.

The U.S. imperialists who were brought to their knees by the Korean people suffered the biggest losses, human and material, ever known in the U.S. history during the three-year Korean war.

The people's army soldiers in the war killed, wounded and captured 1,567,128 men of the enemy including 405,498 soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. And they shot down, damaged and captured 12,224 planes and destroyed or seized 3,255 tanks and armored vehicles, 7,695 artillery pieces of various types and 13,350 trucks.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists suffered huge losses in war materiel and supplies, which included 925,152 weapons and more than 201,245,000 rounds of ammunitions captured.

In the Korean war they spent 20 billion dollars and consumed huge military supplies of 73 million tons, or 11 times the figure in the pacific war (1941-1945).

In the post-war period, too, our people's army which valiantly withstood the grim trials of the war smashed the enemy's aggression and new war provocation moves in every step, creditably defended the security of the motherland and the people and guaranteed the triumphant advance of the revolution and construction by force of arms.

The KPA, today on the road of the grand march of the '90s, is performing feats in construction across the country including the second-stage construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the construction of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex, the Pyongyang-Huichon expressway, power stations and Nangnang street.

As there is the heroic People's Army which is always faithful to the calls of the Workers' Party of Korea the security of the homeland and the people is firmly guaranteed and the party's plan is being carried into practice.

'Intensely Loyal' to Party, Leader

SK2404064390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article dedicated by Prof. and Dr. Yi Nung-hun, major general of the Korean People's Army [KPA], to the 58th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA (April 25, 1932).

Many years have passed since the revolutionary armed forces of the working class made their appearance in the world, but there has never been such an army as our People's Army which has embroidered the history of its struggle with allegiance, regarding loyalty to the party and the leader as its life and soul, the author says, and continues:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:
"It is the greatest glory and pride of our party to have the People's Army which resolutely safeguards and defends the party and the leader and carries through any order and instruction of the party through thick and thin."

It is the rock-firm faith of our People's Army to firmly believe in, follow and remain intensely loyal to the party and the leader.

The proud trait of remaining boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader is the traditional one of the People's Army and a lofty thought coming from the inseparable bonds of kinship between the leader and the Army.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is not only the supreme commander who founded and has led the People's Army but also the tender-hearted father and teacher who gives political life to the armymen, leads them and gives them warm love and solicitude so that they may lead a worthwhile life and enjoy happiness.

That is why men and officers of our People's Army regard it as the requirement of life and moral obligation to remain intensely loyal to the party and the leader.

The proud trait of the People's Army remaining boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader lies, first of all, in that the faith of sharing life and death with the leader to the end is unshakable and transparent.

This faith finds its concentric expression in the transparent stand of knowing no other than our leader and our party.

The People's Army is replete with the firm faith that our party and leader are great, the idea, theory, line and policy put forward by the party and the leader are most just and one can shape one's destiny only under the monolithic leadership of the party and the leader.

The unshakable faith of sharing life and death with the leader to the end is fully displayed in devotedly and resolutely defending the party and the leader.

The proud trait of the People's Army remaining intensely loyal to the party and the leader also lies in that the whole Army is overflowing with the revolutionary mien of the Army absolutely obeying the order and instructions of the party and the leader and going through thick and thin to carry them through.

Eternal is the loyalty of our People's Army to the party and the leader. Loyalty to the leader which was performed in the forests of Mt. Paektu has struck deep roots among the men and officers of the People's Army in the worthwhile days of traversing the road of revolution together with the party and it is being carried forward down through generations.

Thanks to the loyalty to the party and the leader our People's Army will grow and strengthen as more invincible revolutionary armed forces and the bright prospect of the cause of chuche will be guaranteed for ever.

'U.S. Imperialists' Warned

SK2404115890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1122 GMT 24 Apr 90

["Chief of General Staff of KPA Warns U.S. Imperialists and South Korean Puppet Clique"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique dare ignite a war against us, ignoring our repeated warnings and the unanimous desire of our people to make the 1990s a decade of reunification, our people and the People's Army will rise up as one man and struggle, staking the honor of Korea of chuche, heroic Korea, and mercilessly smite and wipe out the enemy and resolutely defend the inviolable land of the country and our socialist system, declared General Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

He was addressing a national meeting marking the 58th anniversary of the founding of the KPA which was held here this afternoon.

The criminal "Team Spirit 90" joint military maneuvers staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique on the Korean peninsula, going against the global tendency and the people's demand for detente and peace, were an open challenge to our Republic and the Korean people and a proof that they were not interested in the least in peace in Korea and its reunification, he noted, and went on:
the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must look straight at the trend of the times, act with discretion and clearly see that they have nothing to gain from the war moves and intrigues.

The United States must withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay and stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

The South Korean authorities must stop at once the anti-DPRK campaign in which they are aggravating confrontation within the nation and tensions while resorting to the maneuvers of arms buildup and war, following the U.S. Imperialists' nuclear war policy, and respond with sincerity to our proposal to pull down the concrete wall, ensure free travel and realize the complete opening between the North and the South.

The officers and men of the People's Army and the people's security forces and the members of the worker-peasant Red Guard and the Red Young Guard must reject the slightest idleness and slackness, always maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, sharply watch the enemy's moves and get ready for a full combat mobilization to cope with any unexpected situation, said General Choe Kwang.

Anniversary Meeting Held

SK2404113090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 24 Apr 90

["National Meeting Held To Mark 58th Founding Anniversary of KPA Founding"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—A national meeting marking the 58th founding anniversary of the heroic Korean People's Army, [KPA] the Revolutionary Armed Forces of our party, was held today at the February 8 House of Culture.

The meeting was attended by O Chin-u, Yon Hyong-muk, Yi Chong-ok and other senior party and government officials, Cho Il-min, chief of the mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) in Pyongyang, and members of home-visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) staying in the socialist homeland.

Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of different embassies here and members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission were present at the meeting.

General Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, delivered a report at the meeting.

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had put forward the chuche-based policy of building the Army and energetically pushed ahead with the work for building standing revolutionary armed forces proclaimed the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) to the whole world on April 25, 1932.

Basing himself on the precious exploits and rich experience in building the Revolutionary Armed Forces gained in the flames of the rigorous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song strengthened and developed the KPRA into the Korean People's Army, modern regular armed forces equipped with all arms and services, thus bringing the chuche cause of building the army to a new height, the reporter [as received] said, and stressed:

With the cause of building regular armed forces accomplished by him, our country came to fully display its might as an independent and sovereign state with mighty, self-reliant defence capabilities, and our people to secure a sure military guarantee of carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment, creditably defending the countrynand the gains of the revolution from the imperialist and all class enemy encroachments.

Noting that in the past period our Revolutionary Armed Forces has honorably discharged its noble mission in the heat of the grim, hard-fought struggle and performed imperishable feats that will shine long in the history of the country, the reporter went on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said:
"The imperishable feats the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and its immediate successor, the People's Army, have performed for the country and the people will shine long in the history of the brilliant revolutionary struggle of our party and our people."

The KPRA adorned the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle with heroic feats, defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and brilliantly accomplished the historical cause of national liberation.

The officers and men of our People's Army wrought miracles unparalleled in the history of war by waging bloody battles beyond human imagination in the ground and sky and on the sea of the country during the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In that period our people enjoyed full support of hundreds of millions of people of the socialist countries including the Soviet Union and other countries of the world. Notably, the Chinese people sent volunteers and helped the just struggle of our people with blood under the banner of resisting America and aiding Korea.

Our people and People's Army courageously withstood the grim trials of war and inflicted an ignominous defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and won a shining victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

In the postwar period, the People's Army firmly defended the security of the country and the people, frustrating the never-ceasing aggression and war provocation moves of the enemy at every step, and performed feats of labor in socialist construction, the reporter [as received] said, and continued:

With the arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country powerfully accelerated along with the conversion of the whole Army into a cadre Army and the modernisation of the whole Army in accordance with our party's military line of self-defence, an all- people defence system with the People's Army as its core has been firmly established.

All the proud feats and great achievements recorded in the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces are a victory of the self-defensive military idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and they are a precious fruition of the outstanding and tested guidance of the party and the leader.

Choe Kwang underscored the need to strengthen our revolutionary armed forces in view of the present situation in which the challenge of the class enemies to our revolutionary cause is getting all the more unscrupulous with each passing day.

He noted:
We should dynamically push ahead with the modelling of the whole Army on the chuche idea by solidly building up the People's Army politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically, thoroughly establishing chuche in all provinces of military affairs and activities and unswervingly ensuring the leadership of the party.

The People's Army must be strictly guided by the party in all its activities, must share the destiny with the party for ever and acquire a revolutionary habit of unconditionally carrying out all the tasks put forward by the party under the immovable motto: Once the party is determined, we will carry anything out.

The People's Army, as the revolutionary armed forces of our party, will, in the future, too, as in the past, safeguard its leader, party, system and motherland with its life and firmly defend and consolidate as firm as a rock the singlehearted unity of the party, the people and the People's Army generation after generation.

The traditional beautiful traits should be fully displayed, the traits of the People's Army soldiers always defending the people's lives and property and sharing sweets and bitters with them and the people loving the soldiers as their own flesh and blood and helping them with all sincerity.

The People's Army officers and men should successfully perform their honorable duty as the defender of the motherland and builders of the happiness of the people by continuously performing feats at all the major construction sites, serving both for defence of the motherland and for grand construction.

Turning to the situation on the Korean peninsula, Choe Kwang denounced the United States and the South Korean authorities for viciously scheming to freeze the division of Korea and reduce South Korea to a permanent colony and military base and a nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists by creating "two Koreas".

He went on:
The criminal "Team Spirit 90" joint military maneuvers staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets on the Korean peninsula were an open challenge to our Republic and the Korean people and a proof that they were not interested in the least in peace in Korea and its reunification.

While making much ado about "detente" and "arms cut" in Europe and other parts of the world, the United States is showing illboding signs, concentrating nuclear means of war and aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula and the far east and making haste with the completion of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

This proves that the U.S. imperialists are the foe of peace, war maniacs and the chief obstructor of the reunification of Korea.

The "fourth tunnel" incident faked up by the South Korean puppet clique is a political intrigue and a product of the confrontation policy and the strategy against the North intended to justify the splittist anti-reunification moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and get rid of the crisis of the daily growing colonial fascist rule.

The United States must withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay and stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

The South Korean authorities must stop at once the anti-DPRK campaign in which they are aggravating confrontation within the nation and tensions while resorting to the manouvers of arms buildup and war, following the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war policy, and respond with sincerity to our proposal to pull down the concrete wall, ensure free travel and realize the complete opening between the North and the South.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique dare ignite a war against us, ignoring our repeated warnings and the unanimous desire of our people to make the 1990s a decade of reunification, our people and the People's Army will rise up as one man and struggle, staking the honor of Korea of chuche, heroic Korea, and mercilessly smite and wipe out the enemy and resolutely defend the inviolable land of the country and our socialist system.

Military Attaches Visit O Chin-u

SK2404115190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—Military attaches of Foreign Embassies mere today paid a congratulatory visit to the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on the occasion of the 58th founding anniversary of the heroic Korean People's Army [KPA].

They were met by O Chin-u, Minister of People's Armed Forces, and generals and officers of the KPA.

The doyen of the military attaches corps warmly congratulated the men and officers of the KPA who have traversed the road of proud victory and glory on the occasion of the 58th founding anniversary of the heroic KPA.

O Chin-u expressed thanks for this and had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Film Receptions Held on Army Day

SK2304221390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a film reception monday on the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army [KPA].

Invited there were the military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Present there were KPA General Chon Mun-sop and other generals and officers of the KPA.

They saw the Korean dramatic film "The Song Remembered".

Major General of the KPA Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistic Commission, also hosted a film reception.

The participants saw the Korean dramatic film "Notes of a War Correspondent".

Radio Airs Essay Hailing Kim Il-song on Birthday

SK2204021590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2333 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Essay: "The People's Benevolent Father"]

[Text] The calm spring festive day of April has come. Today, 15 April, is the birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, the greatest holiday of the nation, the people's festive day when infinitely warm spirits are overflowing and the song of joy and the song of wishes are echoing in the sky and on the ground! On this felicitous day, reliving in their hearts the infinite benevolence of the great leader, who has bestowed today's infinite happiness upon them and who has enabled a brighter future to blossom for them, all of our people, full of infinite gratitude to and reverence for the leader, respectfully wish the fatherly leader good health and long life. Our great leader is the benevolent father of the people who, cherishing in his heart a most passionate love for the people, has devoted his whole life to our people's happiness.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has stated: Our leader is the best and greatest leader of the revolution and the benevolent father of our people the likes of which has never been seen before. There is no one else in the world who, like our leader, has led the revolution for such a long time while fighting along all perilous roads.

For our people, there is one lofty ideological feeling, which becomes more ardent with time. Because of the great leader, Korea, which had disappeared from the world map throughout its long history, has achieved a brilliant position in the world and has scaled the high peak of the ideals of humankind after overcoming poverty and hunger, backwardness and stagnation, and flunkeyism and subjugation. With this unique burning feeling, all of our people, our Korean people, are leading a most dignified, glorious and happy life, upholding the great leader in high esteem as their father, in the bosom of the fatherly leader.

The father of the people! These words of admiration, which all of the people who live on this land shout with infinite feelings of reverence, reflects our people's infinite respect for and trust in the great leader and their boundless loyalty to the leader who, cherishing in his heart burning love for the people, has devoted his entire life to the people.

Here is a story through which we can see the thinking of people around the world who have been deeply moved by the greatness of the respected and beloved leader. In the middle of the sixties, when the great leader made a state visit to a country, the head of state of that country had talks with the leader. In the talks which lasted for a unprecedentely long time, the head of state was deeply moved by what our leader talked about. He was lost in contemplation, gazing with adoration and admiration at the great leader.

The head of state said to himself: Korea was turned into ashes because of the war now some 10-odd years ago. People of the world predicted that Korea could not be rebuilt within a century. However, today the people in this country do not have worries over food, clothing, and shelter. It is said that even free medical care and free education are being provided in this country. What a surprising fact this is!

After learning the true nature of the father of the people and the leader of the people, which cannot be found in other leaders, from the benevolent appearance of the great leader who wears a smile on his face all the time, the head of state frankly expressed his feelings to the respected and beloved leader, saying, "Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, frankly speaking, with what magic have you done so many things for your people?" Then, he continued: "Even a legendary person who had been known as an ideal politician for his outstanding politics cannot be compared with you."

This story, which is still passed on even today, shows that our respected and beloved leader is the greatest man and the great father of the people, one who is unprecedented in history, not only because of the high plane of the ideology he has created and the breadth and depth of the achievements he has produced, but also because of his noble virtues and mettle as the leader of the revolution, the leader of the people.

Concerning the great traits of the respected and beloved leader, a prominent foreign social activist said: In terms of his love and benevolence toward the people and his devotional service for the people, his excellency President Kim Il-song has reached the highest stage, the stage of being deified. President Kim Il-song has won the admiration of people as the great man of great men, as the great human being who has won the respect of the people of the world, and as the great leader of the people.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song has been praised by the world as the great man of the great men, as the greatest human being of the human beings whom history has witnessed, and as the great leader of the people! History has passed on many stories about great men who handed their names down to posterity. However, in history across the ages and countries of the world, we have never witnessed such a great man who won the admiration of the people of the world as the peerless great man, the great leader of the revolution, and the father of people for the immortal achievements he had registered for his people, the times, and history and for the great love and benevolence he had extended to his people.

There have been many stories in the world about genuine love which praises human beings' lofty virtue and virtuous conduct. However, the love that the fatherly leader extends to our people is the greatest and loftiest of all loves in the world. In terms of its degree and intensity, this love is an infinite love which cannot be compared with anything in the world. The highest love that human beings can possess is precisely the love of the people.

It is none other than our great leader who, possessing the noble love which is based on the ideology of regarding the ordinary and simple popular masses as a most mighty and valuable existence, has devoted his lifetime to the people. The stories about the love that the great leader has extended to our people, warmly holding them in his arms and looking after them are countless.

There is the story in which hearing a sick farmer falling down on a street in Musong, a frozen street where a nipping wind was blowing, the great leader helped the miserable farmer, who had no place to go, unable to repress his righteous indignation over the cursed society in which the poor people's misfortune was to be ignored! On one day when the great leader suffered hardship in a prison in Jilin in the past, a young man, a fellow detainee in the prison, was released from the prison. At that time, the leader found the young man was in rags, and this weighed heavy on his mind. So, the great leader gave his clothes to the young man so that he could embark again on the road of new struggle wearing a bright smile. Our leader's feelings of extreme benevolence toward the people are like parents' thoughtful feelings toward their sons.

Finding the tearful situation of an old farmer's family living in seclusion in deep mountains in a foreign country, unable to live in his country after it had been stripped by the Japanese imperialists, the leader consoled and encouraged the old farmer, firmly vowing to liberate the fatherland and saying that the responsibility of young sons and daughters of our country for such a tearful situation was very heavy. This man, who, while cherishing heart-rending feelings on the misfortune and sufferings that our people underwent in the past, has devoted his whole life in order to lead them to a life without misfortune and suffering, surmounting all sorts of difficulties and trials, is none other than our fatherly leader.

This is why, even today when the history of tearful sufferings that our people underwent for a long time has been completely liquidated forever and when the people's happiness is flowering on this land, the great leader has personally volunteered all efforts to bestow greater happiness upon our people. In an effort to more smoothly solve the people's food, clothing, and housing problems, the great leader revealed a far-sighted plan for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and personally visited the construction site even on rainy days to warmly encourage soldiers of the People's Army and construction workers there. Some times, the great leader personally telephoned functionaries at the construction site at midnight when all of the people were sleeping to teach them detailed ways of accelerating the construction. The great leader went so far as to personally follow the status of the construction even while visiting a foreign country. Indeed, we cannot enumerate all such immortal efforts of the great leader.

Indeed, the fatherly leader's wise leadership and his great love are the basic source which has led our people to free themselves from the century-old backwardness and poverty and to leap forward and progress towards prosperity and happiness and which has led all of our people to become the masters of a most dignified and rewarding life. The entire life of the great leader, the father of our people, is the history of constant labor and efforts embroidered with his devotional service for the people.

The people are invariably at the center of all the great leader's thought and actions. With his great love, he even moves mountains and reclaims land! If the people ask for it, he is ready to go to the end of the earth, not to mention going 1,000 ri or 10,000 ri, and to catch even the stars in the sky without condition. Such is the will and resolve of the fatherly leader who cares for the people.

How long the fatherly leader has labored for the fatherland and the people with this noble love! He traversed 20 years of the rugged road of his anti-Japanese revolution in which he overcame the manifold trials, making his way through them, taking part in bloody battles and meeting the deadline himself. This road was connected to the road of the decades since—the days of building the new fatherland after the national liberation in 1945 up to the present in which the fatherly leader has led the people energetically and served the fatherland and the people in a devoted manner while exposing himself to all the tribulations of the times. This road was the road of endless love and pains with which he gave us the people everything that he could give and all the love and benevolence that he could give, exposing himself to all the trials and pains which no one in this world has ever experienced.

Our fatherly leader cut wood and drew water from the well himself on that road, saying that the commander is also a son of the people. Even when he fell ill from severe cold, our great leader thought of the stolen fatherland rather than his own pain, thought of the people who were suffering from great misery, and composed an anti-Japanese battle song, giving faith in sure victory and courage to his men. Although during the arduous anti-Japanese struggle, he said that he would like to take a good rest if the fatherland achieved liberation, he said when he triumphantly returned to the liberated fatherland: We have fought in the mountains for a long time unable to take off our shoes, and I am afraid we cannot afford to loosen our shoe strings in the future either. With his old home, which he saw for the first time in 20 years, only a short distance away, he visited the Kangson working class first, and that morning founded our party at his office.

Our fatherly leader took enormous pains during the days of building the new fatherland, spending nights without sleep, visiting the rural villages brisk with land reform and walking along mountain trails in remote villages at night. How can we express in words and writings the great leader's immortal pain with which he inspected the frontlines, crossing the streams in a car at midnight when the enemy planes flew about during the stern period of war! On the night of 27 July 1953, when the entire country was joyful with the victory in war, the fatherly leader set off on the road of on-the-spot guidance to build a paradise for our people, who then had to sleep in mud huts. Our people are filled with warm emotions and shed tears when they recall the benevolent fatherly leader who, on this road of pain which we will never forget, said, looking at the sky of Pyongyang into which cannon salutes were fired, "It is nice to see the cannon salutes. How glad the people will be! Now that we have won the war, they will be able to sleep soundly for the first time in 3 years."

On a day in July 1953, 2 days after the victorious end of the Fatherland Liberation War, the great leader visited east Pyongyang where everything was destroyed and asked the functionaries to follow him to visit the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and some provincial areas for a few days. Then a functionary told the great leader that the 21st anniversary of the passing-way of Mother Kang Pan-sok would come 2 days later, suggesting, with an ardent feeling, that he visit his mother's tomb even for a short while before he set off on the trip. Then the respected and beloved leader stopped and looked at the sky over Mangyongdae across the splendid waterflow of the Taedong River. He recalled how he had to set off on a long journey for the sake of the revolution and to save our people from great misery, leaving behind the thatched roof house in Mangyongdae where his mother was seriously ill. He recalled the day when he, coming home from the journey, knelt down on the ground under an elm tree in (Sogijonkkol) and, choked with sorrow, called his mother who was unable to answer.

Nevertheless, the great leader would bury deep in his heart all his heart-piercing yearning and personal pain in order to bring forth a paradise to our people, and set off on the road of on-the-spot guidance again. The great leader converted all the sorrow and pain he had to suffer on the long and rugged road of the revolution, the road of surging waves, into his love for the people and has devoted everything he has for the sake of the people. He has led and pioneered this life of his in this way, built today's brilliant Korea, and brought overflowing pride and happiness to the faces of our people. How great the respected and beloved leader's efforts and labor were in which he did not stop working even on holidays! In the history of the fatherly leader's great devoted service and endless labor for the happiness of the people, the dignity and honor of our fatherland shine and the people's happiness is brought into full bloom.

On a holiday 10 years ago when the entire country was enjoying a rest with joy of greeting a festive day, the managerial chairman of the Tanchon cooperative farm unexpectedly greeted the fatherly leader on the cultivated fields of the farm. Leader, you do not take a rest even today, the managerial chairman said, unable to continue filled with emotion. The respected and beloved leader lightly patted his shoulder, and said with a bright smile: You tell me that I should take a rest, but I regard it as a rest to walk the path on the cultivated fields of the farm. He found greatest joy in seeing the prospering fatherland and the increasing happiness of the people. The great leader continues to walk on the fatherly road for the people. The great leader smiles brightly and benevolently whenever he visits the people. This is the benevolent and candid smile by which the people of the world are so enchanted that they praise it as the smile of the sun. Truly in this smile of love shines the outstanding humanity-filled trait of the respected and beloved leader, the trait of the great father of the people, who regards it as his greatest joy and reward to love the people all his life and to devote everything to the people.

The fatherly leader, who thinks that nothing is more important and glorious in the world than the work for the people, trod the rugged road of the revolution for the people and built the party and the government for the people so that their might is demonstrated on the honorable road of service to the people. For this noble objective, the great leader is leading the great construction work himself, continuously unfolding the grand plan of socialist construction. Because of the great leadership of the fatherly leader, our people are enjoying all the beautiful and graceful things which no one else has ever been able to bring and give to this land. Under the banner of this great love and great leadership, our fatherland, which lost its glitter on the map of the world in the past, is shining, rising high in the Orient as a socialist power of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. Our people have changed their destiny from a disastrous past into the glorious present, and have come forth as the most powerful, dignified, and independent people standing in the center of history in contrast with their previous status of being the object of history.

However, even today when all ideals and desires that our people sought for a long time have been turned into a reality, not a dream, the fatherly leader is still not satisfied and has constantly traversed the road of devotional service for the fatherland and the people, saying that there are many things to do. Thus, the fatherly leader has extended all sorts of love and considerations to our people.

Thanks to the great love of the fatherly leader, not only the Sohae lockgate, the great vinalon complex in Sunchon, the Changgwang street, the Kwangbok street, and the Chongchun street in Pyongyang, but also numerous monumental edifices, have been built everywhere in the country. And today, another grand construction struggle, which is unprecedented in history, including the construction of 50,000 apartment houses in Pyongyang, the capital of the Republic, is being vigorously carried out amid the flames of creating a new pace for the nineties.

This land is brilliantly flowering as a paradise where the people's happiness is in full bloom. Time has passed and our people's centuries-long desire has been turned into a reality. Today when all things that they have desired have been provided, our people are praising louder the greatness of the fatherly leader and is vowing to more firmly cherish in their hearts infinite reverence for and burning loyalty to the leader.

On the course of traversing the road of rewarding struggle while holding the fatherly leader in high esteem, our people have had firm faith that our leader and our party are the best. Firmly believing that our eternal happiness and brighter future lie precisely on the single road of upholding and following the great leader and our party, our people are firmly determined to be infinitely loyal to the party and the leader. This is precisely our people's firm faith which will be invariable under all circumstances. These ardent thoughts and the zeal of loyalty are overflowing in the hearts of all of the people throughout the country, and the song of wishing the great leader a long life reverberates throughout the country.

We will follow him to the end of the earth and the sky.
We will uphold him forever.
We will hand down the leader's benevolence eternally and will be loyal to him singleheartedly.
Looking up to the great leader, our people wish him a long life with good health.
The song of glory sounds more fervently amid our people's struggle as time passes by.

Singing this song of glory and hope from their hearts, our people will forever hold the fatherly leader in high esteem, will glorify Korea following the party, and, thus, will go along the single road of loyalty forever.

The future of our people who are vigorously struggling for the consummation of the sacred cause of chuche, upholding the great leader and under the party's leadership, is infinitely bright and promising.

120th Anniversary of Lenin's Birth Marked

Officials Hold Meeting

SK2104112390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting was held here today to mark the 120th birth anniversary of the great V.I. Lenin.

Attending the meeting were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier, Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials.

Officials of the Soviet Embassy here and Soviet visitors were present on invitation.

Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and concurrently chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, delivered a report at the meeting. The reporter said:

The whole life of Lenin was a noble life of a great revolutionary who devoted his all for the freedom and liberation of the working class and the oppressed toiling masses against imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:
"Lenin devoted his entire life to the highest revolutionary cause of freedom and liberation for the international working classes and the oppressed nations all over the world. His exploits for the victory of socialism and communism will live for ever".

Lenin proved the possibility of the victory of the socialist revolution in one country on the basis of a scientific analysis of the main characteristics of imperialism and the imbalanced development of imperialist countries and put forward correct strategy and tactics for victory in the revolution.

He made an immortal historical contribution to developing Marxism in compliance with the requirements of the new era.

He triumphantly carried out the October Socialist Revolution by leading the Russian working class and other laboring masses, thus overthrowing the power of exploiter classes for the first time in history and founding the Soviet Socialist Republic, the first state of workers and peasants in the world. The Bolshevik Party and the people of Soviet Russia under the leadership of Lenin hewed the untrodden path to socialism, consolidating and developing the Soviet state.

Indeed, Lenin started the revolutionary cause of the russian working class and led it to a brilliant victory, thus making a great contribution to the cause of human liberation and to the historical onward movement toward socialism.

Recalling that the cause of building socialism started by Lenin in the Soviet Union has developed unremittingly thanks to the hard-fought struggle of the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union carrying forward the cause of Lenin, the reporter said:

In this course Leninism has strikingly demonstrated to the whole world its validity and vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song developed Marxism-Leninism to suit the specific conditions of the Korean revolution and the demands of the new era and founded the immortal chuche idea, thereby leading the difficult and complicated Korean revolution along a road of victory.

Comrade Kim Il-song put forward long ago the well-known proposition that communism is the people's power plus three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and set it as the general line of our party for the building of socialism and communism.

Only when the people's power is strengthened and its function and role are constantly enhanced is it possible to reliably defend socialism from enemy's encroachments, dynamically push ahead with socialist construction as a whole, and only when the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are powerfully carried on is it possible to successfully capture both the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

If people are infatuated with obsolete ideas as a result of poor work for human remoulding, although the economy has developed and the socialist system established, they cannot play their role as masters of socialist society nor repel invasion by enemies of socialism, and this may even result in losing its gains.

Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chongsanri spirit and chongsanri method and then the taean work system by applying it and thus brilliantly solved the problem of establishing a system and method of work suitable to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

The chongsanri spirit and chongsanri method is the chuche based method of work combining the party's unified leadership and the revolutionary mass line and a powerful method whereby to overcome bureaucratism and subjectivism and fully enlist the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the working people in socialist construction by fully displaying socialist democracy

The taean work system is a most superior socialist system of economic management which makes it possible to prevent subjectivism and arbitariness of individuals and enable the working people to participate in economic management as masters by properly combining political guidance and economic and technical guidance, democracy in guidance and uniformity in command, the unified guidance of the state and creative ingenuity of each unit.

The essential superiority of our socialist system is that all the people lead a healthy material life, rich ideological and cultural life and independent political life, Choe Mun-son declared, and continued:

To strengthen the party and firmly ensure its leadership is a fundamental way of strengthening the subject and enhancing its role and a basic factor in guaranteeing victory in the building of socialism and communism.

Guaranteeing the uniformity of idea and leadership is the life and soul of the party.

The Korean people will continue to uphold the banner of independence, peace and friendship in the external relations. They will resolutely oppose all manner of aggression and interference in their internal affairs and will never allow anyone to infringe upon their national dignity and chajusong.

Referring to the relations between the DPRK and the USSR, he stated:

The Korean people will strive in the future, too, to consolidate and develop constantly the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship with old historical roots which has been forged by joint efforts of the two peoples.

Today the imperialists are making foolish attempts to turn back the current of history, making a bluff, but it is an immutable truth of history that imperialism goes to ruin and socialism emerges victorious.

The Korean people will as ever remain faithful to the principles of anti-imperialist independence and socialism.

Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy here, spoke next.

The life and activities of Lenin still today serve a great aim and they are a model of taking a renovative approach in resolving complicated social problems, he said.

He gave an analysis of the reform and restructuring currently under way in the Soviet Union.

Turning to the relations between the USSR and the DPRK, he stressed:

The Soviet Union expresses invariable solidarity for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for Korea's reunification and for creating an atmosphere of trust by easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and giving a broad scope to contact between Pyongyang and Seoul.

The proposal to pull down the reinforced concrete wall built in the area South of the Demilitarised Zone and ensure free travel between the citizens in the North and the South put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is oriented toward this, and this proposal enjoys full support of our country.

The Soviet people highly appreciate the constructive proposals of socialist Korea to call a halt to arms race, ease the military and political confrontation to the lowest level and establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

The reunification of Korea can be achieved only by the Korean people themselves free from any interference of outside forces, and the U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea as the first requisite. This is the invariable, principled stand of the Soviet Union.

We are well aware that the high international authority of the DPRK is closely linked with the achievements gained by the Korean people in various domains of socialist construction as well as their successes in the economy, culture, science, education and sports. All this is a fruition of the devoted struggle of the working people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Soviet Union and the Soviet people are dependable, tested friends and ally of the working people of the DPRK.

Our party and government will in the future, too, make all efforts to develop and enrich the Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation in favor of the consolidation of socialism and of the cause of peace and progress.

Papers Publish Editorials

SK2204085390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—All the papers here today dedicate editorials to the 120th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin.

NODONG SINMUN in an editorial titled "Lenin's Feats Will Shine Long" says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:
"Lenin took over the cause of Marx and propounded Leninism by developing Marxism creatively to suit the new historical conditions in the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Thanks to Leninism the October Socialist Revolution emerged victorious and the first state of proletarian dictatorship was born."

Lenin, basing himself on scientific studies and analysis of imperialism, expounded the reactionary nature of imperialism and its historical position, proved the inevitability of its fall, discovered the law of imbalanced development of capitalism to be the first to put forward the theory on the possibility of the victory of socialist revolution in one country.

He developed the idea of Marx on the class struggle and proletarian dictatorship and set forth the idea and theory of building a revolutionary party of the working class.

He was a great practician and leader who carried socialism from theory to reality.

He founded the Bolshevik Party and awakened the working class and other toiling masses of Russia and thus united them under the banner of proletarian revolution and led them to victory. The October Socialist Revolution emerged victorious and the first socialist state in the world was born in Russia in accordance with the ideology of Lenin and under his leadership.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a significant event which opened a new era on history, a new era of world revolution, the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The activities of Lenin proved that the revolutionary cause of the working class can advance triumphantly under the guidance of a leader.

The Soviet people who took over the cause of Lenin have covered a road of difficult and complicated struggle, the editorial says, and continues:
today the Soviet people are striving to implement the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 19th All-Union Party Conference and accelerate the socio-economic development.

They are working to realise an overall disarmament and build a peaceful world.

The Korean people rejoice over the achievements made by the Soviet people and support the Soviet stand and efforts to guarantee global peace and security.

The imperialists are disarming the people behind the curtain of "peace" and "detente" and resorting to open manoeuvres of interference and enslavement against the countries that are advancing along the road of progress and socialism.

The prevailing situation requires the revolutionary people of the world to resolutely uphold the principle of independence against imperialism in the face of the manoeuverings of the imperialists and struggle to shape the future of mankind with indomitable fighting spirit and faith.

The Korean people will in the future, too, oppose the anti-socialist policy and aggressive moves of the imperialists and stubbornly fight for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, the cause of making the world independent, under the revolutionary banner of socialism.

The imperialists are making foolish attempts to turn back the current of history, bluffing. But they cannot block the road of the people advancing on the orbit of independence.

The feats of Lenin in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class will shine long. MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN carry editorials under the respective titles "120th Birth Anniversary of V.I. Lenin" and "Exploits of Lenin for the Cause of the Working Class Will Be Immortal."

Photo Exhibit Held in Pyongyang

SK2204084590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—A photo exhibition celebrating the 120th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin was held Saturday [21 Apr] under the sponsorship of the Korean Revolution Museum.

Present were Vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Munhan, officials of the Korean Revolution Museum and working people in the city.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Boris Morozov and officials of the Soviet Embassy here and members of the delegation of the Central Lenin Museum of the Soviet Union were present on invitation.

After speeches were exchanged, the participants saw round photos showing the revolutionary activities of Lenin, the achievements made by the Soviet people in the past and friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Soviets Hold News Conference

SK2304221990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—A press conference was held at the Soviet Embassy here on the occasion of the 120th birth anniversary of the great V.I. Lenin.

Boris Morozov, charge d' affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy, referring to the exploits of Lenin, said that his life and activities serve still today as a model of devotion to the great aim and a paragon of renovative stand to settle the complicated social problems.

Lenin, Boris Morozov noted, made a great contribution to developing the philosophical foundation of Marxism under the fundamentally changed conditions of the 20th century and laid down the dialectical method of analyzing the law governing social and natural movements as well as political movement and applied it skillfully.

The speaker answered the questions raised by reporters.

Academy Gives Lecture

SK2404054590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—A lecture was given at the Grand People's Study House on April 23 under the sponsorship of the Academy of Social Science on the occasion of the 120th birth anniversary of the Great Lenin.

Present there were officials of scientific, educational, cultural and diplomatic domains in Pyongyang and officials of the Soviet Embassy here.

Chong Song-mu, vice-president of the Academy of Social science, gave the lecture under the title "Revolutionary exploits of the Great Lenin are immortal."

Reviewing the feats performed by Lenin in the struggle for socialism and communism, he said:

Lenin expounded the reactionary nature and historical position of imperialism and proved the inevitability of its downfall and was the first to clarify the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country on the basis of the discovery of the law of the imbalanced development of capitalism.

He further developed the idea of Marx on the class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship and propounded the idea and theory on building a revolutionary party of the working class.

The October Socialist Revolution which triumphed under the leadership of Lenin encouraged the working classes and oppressed peoples of all countries of the world in the struggle for freedom, national independence and socialism, the lecturer stated.

The great leader President Kim Il-song founded the immortal chuche idea and has wisely led the Korean revolution to victory, the lecturer pointed out, adding: Our party and people have established the most superior and peculiar socialist system of our own style in the world by advancing along a unique road indicated by the chuche idea.

The lecturer stressed: The Korean people will in the future, too, dynamically fight for the peace, democracy, national independence and the victory of common cause of socialism against imperialism in firm unity with the Soviet people.

SKNDF Decries Kim Yong-sam's Moscow Visit

SK2404053590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—Yi Sang-chol, chief of the mission of the "South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF]" (Hanminjon) in Cuba, called a press conference in Havana on April 17 to elaborate on the statement issued by the "Hanminjon" Central Committee on Kim Yong-sam's trip to the Soviet Union, according to a report.

Yi Sang-chol, to begin with, read the statement of the "Hanminjon" Central Committee denouncing Kim Yong-sam's Soviet trip. He pointed out with scorn that Kim Yong-sam, a political charlatan and renegade, who had once taken the lead in criticising the Soviet Union as "the chieftain of communist dictatorship," is bragging as if he were back with a "polar bear" from his Soviet tour.

Yi Sang-chol said "Hanminjon" strongly condemns Kim Yong-sam's Soviet trip as an anti-reunification, anti-peace and anti-national trip because his visit was aimed at creating "two Koreas" and realising South Korea's "separate entry into the United Nations" through the execution of the "Northern policy" and perpetuating the U.S. occupation of South Korea and leaving the internal affairs of the nation to the tender mercy of outside forces.

It was reported that during his stay, Kim Yong-sam met with the top-level person of the Soviet Union and published a joint communique with a Soviet institute, Yi Sang-chol noted, stressing that "Hanminjon" and the South Korean people do not recognise it.

He added that the Soviet Union, a friend of the South Korean people, must not be a friend of their enemy.

The South Korean people will resolutely smash the machinations of the domestic and foreign separatists and achieve the reunification of the country without fail, he declared.

SKNDF Issues Communique on April Uprising

SK2304092090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] According to the radio Voice of National Salvation, at a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF], a communique was issued. The communique reads as follows:

A meeting of the Presidium of the SKNDF Central Committee was held in Seoul on 12 April.

In the meeting, the Presidium of the SKNDF Central Committee analyzed and appraised a recent prevailing situation, and took measures to counter this prevailing situation through discussion.

Also in the meeting, appreciating the fact that since the U.S. imperialists secretly wove the plot of a great alliance of conservatives, that is, the merger of three political parties, they have trampled and obliterated democratic and patriotic forces in the South. They have sought to perpetuate a colonial rule. They have eliminated patriotic forces for reunification. They have atrociously adhered to maintaining the system through traitorous and splittist forces. And they have sped up realization of their strategy on the Korean peninsula by finalizing and internationalizing the division of the country through the northern policy. The Presidium of the SKNDF Central Committee expressed deep apprehension at these facts.

In the meeting, the SKNDF Central Committee noted the fact that, without wavering before complex trends at home and abroad, the popular masses from all walks of life are further consolidating the consciousness of their being the masters—the main forces behind the movement of change—and that the popular masses are brimming with fighting spirit to more vigorously launch a movement for the nation and democracy, with invincible practical ability. The Presidium of the SKNDF Central Committee said this fact is encouraging. And, the Presidium of the SKNDF Central Committee expressed the firm will and determination of the SKNDF for creating, on all accounts, a new opportunity for a movement of the nation and democracy, together with the popular masses.

In the meeting, the Presidium of the SKNDF Central Committee noted the fact that accelerating a movement for independence and democracy on a new higher level by positively accepting the ever-growing enthusiasm of the popular masses for struggle is an urgent demand for developing the movement of change. It discussed important tasks arising in steadily staging a mass struggle in keeping with the current will and desire of the popular masses.

In the meeting, agreeing to issue urgent fighting slogans in the name of the SKNDF Central Committee on the approach of the 30th anniversary of the 19 April uprising, the Presidium of the SKNDF Central Committee discussed a draft for slogans, decided to deliver these slogans to organizations at every level, and appealed to them to vigorously launch a mass struggle throughout the country, by regarding these slogans as urgent fighting targets.

'Crackdown on South Korean Students' Denounced

*SK2204085490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0836 GMT 22 Apr 90*

["Righteous Struggle, Outrageous Bayonet-Brandishing"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Sunday denounces the brutal crackdown on South Korean students by the No Tae-u group as an open challenge to the South Korean people who want the independence and democratisation of the South Korean society and the reunification of the country and an unpardonable crime against the nation and reunification.

It notes that the courageous struggle of students that swept the whole of South Korea on the 30th anniversary of the heroic April 19 popular uprising was an explosion of irrepressible wrath at the colonial military fascist dictatorship of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The news analyst says:
The fascist crackdown of the No Tae-u group on the patriotic students was intended to prevent the furious flames of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the students from spreading all over South Korea to give rise to the second April 19 and Kwangju popular uprisings and prop up its power which it seized at the point of the bayonet.

With no barbaric bayonet and prison rule can the No group bar the patriotic action of the students who love justice and truth or ever break the rock-firm will of theirs who declared a bloody confrontation with the colonial fascist dictatorship.

Organization Formed in South 'To Crush' DLP

*SK2304055290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0528 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—About 2,500 citizens and students of twelve organizations including the "coalition for national democratic movement" and the "national council of student representatives" held a rally at Yonsei university on April 21 and announced the inauguration of the people's alliance for crushing the "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]" and achieving people's vital rights, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The twelve organizations in the inaugural declaration stressed that they would wage a unified and powerful solidarity struggle to crush the "DLP" and achieve the people's vital rights.

After the rally, the participants staged a demonstration, shouting "down with No Tae-u" and "crush the 'Democratic Liberal Party'."

On the same day, the "national council of professors for democracy" opened in Seoul an extraordinary meeting of representatives and expressed full support to the formation of the people's alliance to crush the "DLP."

A big mass rally was held that day in Taejon with the participation of 100,000 citizens and students for the destruction of the "DLP." Speaking at the rally, Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, demanded a referendum in the fall for a judgement on the No Tae-u fascist "regime."

On the same day, over 300 students in Kwangju attacked a "DLP" office, fiercely clashing with police firing tear gas.

Daily Assails Crackdown on KBS Union Members

*SK2104043590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0420 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today hits out at the No Tae-u group's crackdown on the unionists of the "Korea Broadcasting System" (KBS) of South Korea who were protesting against a move to fascistize the press.

Needless to say, it is just for the unionists of the KBS to protest the appointment of a venal press official who is a stooge of the dictatorial "regime" as president of the KBS either in view of democratization of the press or in view of the people's demand for fair reports, comments the daily.

This notwithstanding, the puppets sent more than 3,000 plainclothes combat policemen to disperse the unionists who were staging a sit-in, and whisked away 117 of them including the chairman of the press union of the KBS.

Recalling this fascist outrage, the news analyst says:
Describing their brutal crackdown as "a legal step" and the protest of unionists as "an illegal act," the puppets now openly threaten that "a strict legal action is inevitable."

This is a link in the chain of their moves to totally fascistize the press and bring it under their control and an unpardonable criminal act.

Now the puppets talk that the "president" shall resign when the situation has been righted, but it is a crafty trick to deceive the public opinion and appease the struggle of unionists.

The entire unionists of the South Korean broadcasting circles including the KBS will surely push through their just demand by their more united, stubborn struggle with the support of all social circles.

Labor Movement in South Developing Rapidly

*SK2304101690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 23 Apr 90*

["South Korean Workers' Struggle for Existence and Democracy Is Sure To Emerge Victorious"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article on the South Korean labour movement for existence and democracy which is rapidly gaining in scope and developing.

The article reads in part:

The South Korean labour movement today is characterized by the emergence of independent organizations of the labour movement involving all areas and domains of South Korea and by all the more organized, conscious struggle.

The formation of the "National Council of Trade Unions" (Chonnohyop), an independent organization, in January is of weighty significance in the development of the South Korean labour movement.

Chonnohyop is a massive organization of the labour movement embracing trade unions in all areas and of all trades and their affiliated workers.

In its inaugural declaration it announced that it would organize and awaken its ranks and fight in unity with all the democratic forces to attain its fighting goal and carry out its tasks.

The fact that Chonnohyop has, in actuality, proposed to celebrate May Day as day of workers in South Korea, too, shows that the consciousness and organization of the South Korean working class has been elevated to a higher level.

The support of the whole society for the protests of the "KBS" unionists currently underway shows the entire people's support for the South Korean labour movement.

Terrified by this, the No Tae-u military fascist clique are making desperate efforts to totally destroy the labour movement. But this is a mistake.

The just struggle of the South Korean working class which is developing anew along the track of independence will certainly emerge victorious.

South Orders Students To 'Protect' U.S. Flag

SK2304052690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet clique ordered all colleges and universities to prevent the "burning of the stars and stripes" on April 19, according to a report.

In the order, the puppet clique cried that the burning of the U.S. flag did "harm" to the "friendly" relations with the United States.

The South Korean people, conscious of the undeniable truth that without the anti-U.S. struggle there can be no independence, democracy and reunification, burn the hateful flag everywhere by way of passing a death sentence on the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the enemy of the nation.

This is a deserved punishment meted out by the people to the U.S. imperialists, the root cause of national division and the sworn enemy of reunification.

The order to "protect" the stars and stripes issued by the tiny clique of traitors who commit all sorts of flunkeyist treacheries, entirely leaving South Korea to the mercy of their master, the U.S. imperialists, provoked the indignation of the South Korean students and people and increased the anti-American sentiments.

Pyongyang Protests Aerial Exercise in South

SK2304221790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists brought formations of "F-4" fighter-bombers and "FA-18" pursuit-assault planes to the sky above South Korea from their Pacific bases to stage an aerial war game simulating forestalling strikes at targets in the inland and coastal areas of the Northern half of Korea from around 12:00 to around 14:00 Sunday, according to military sources.

Earlier, from around 14:00 to around 15:00 on April 20, they brought formations of "A-6" assault planes and "C-130" transport planes to South Korea from their overseas bases for aerial exercises to invade the North under various codenames.

On April 20 and 21 they let several dozen nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers of the U.S. Seventh Airforce occupying South Korea make planned sorties to the sky above the operational zone to stage aerial strike exercise simulating surprise attacks, in an "event of contingency", on main targets in the operational and tactical depth of the Northern half of the country.

In another development the South Korean puppets staged a feverish parachuting exercise to increase the capacity of surprise infiltration of "commandoes" "in case of emergency" in the sky above an area similar to the terrain of the northern half of Korea from around 13:00 to around 15:00 on April 20 with the mobilisation of formations of "C-123" transport planes, igniting war hysterics.

The reckless drills of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets clearly show that they are getting more desperate in their attempts to increase the capacities of attack on the North, steadily aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula.

Foreign Ministry Calls for Pressure on U.S.

SK2404114290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 24 Apr 90

["Governments and Peoples of All Countries Urged To Bring Halt to Aggressive Military Exercises Like 'Team Spirit'; Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—The Korean people call upon the governments and peoples of the world's peaceloving countries to pressure the United States and the South Korean authorities to cease from staging such provocative and aggressive military exercises as "Team Spirit" any longer and exert strenuous efforts for the relaxation of the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, said a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry in a statement today.

Recalling that the United States and the South Korean authorities this year, too, staged the "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises in defiance of strong denunciation and opposition by the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people, the statement says:

An acute confrontation and growing tensions like on the eve of a war are persisting on the Korean peninsula, instead of reconciliation and detente, due to 15 years of ceaseless war maneuvers.

Our new proposal to pull down the wall dividing Korea into the North and the South and realize free travel and full-scale opening for an early national reunification faced a grave challenge owing to the U.S. policy of war.

The multi-channeled North-South dialogues which had been underway in response to the entire Korean people's ardent desire for reunification have been deadlocked by artificial obstacles.

If it is true that they want "detente" and North-South dialogue on the Korean peninsula about which they are never weary of talking, the U.S. authorities must no longer stage military exercises aimed at aggression and war.

The fact that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which began in the period when the cold war was at its height are being staged even today in the '90s of detente shows that the United States is, indeed, the very one which opposes peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula and increases the tensions there, keeping hold on South Korea by force of arms and maintaining its colonial domination.

Each time they staged the "Team Spirit," a test nuclear war, the U.S. authorities talk volubly about its "defensive nature."

However, history and practice prove that there exists no "threat from the North" on the Korean peninsula.

In recent years alone the DPRK Government advanced many peace overtures including the proposal to discontinue large-scale military exercises, the proposal to create a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and the proposal for phased arms cut, and has made patient efforts to carry them into effect.

If the United States truly want "peace" and "detente," at a time when the world declared "an end to the cold war" and is hailing the "advent of an era of detente," it must renounce its policy of confrontation and war first of all on the Korean peninsula where there exists the greatest danger of war and the question of reunification has come to the fore.

The United States must not stage such reckless nuclear war games as "Team Spirit" but withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and take substantial steps for the relaxation of the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean authorities must refrain from committing such anti-national, anti-peace acts as joining outside forces in the nuclear war maneuvers against their own fellow countrymen and frustrating North-South dialogue for national reconciliation and unity.

Kim Il-song Receives Outgoing Chinese Envoy

SK2104102990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Wen Yezhan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China, to Korea when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and officials of the Chinese Embassy here.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Chinese Ambassador

SK2304221190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1509 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam today met and conversed with the outgoing Chinese Ambassador Wen Yezhan when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

Kim Yong-nam gave a dinner for the ambassador.

Cuban Military Delegation Visits Pyongyang

Talks Held 23 Apr

SK2304222790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1507 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Talks were held here today between the military delegations of Korea and Cuba.

Present at the talks on our side were Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA], Major General Hong Kye-song and other generals and officers of the KPA and on the opposite side the members of the delegation led by Ulises Rosales Del Toro, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the General Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Choe Kwang met today the Cuban military delegation which paid a courtesy call on him.

Choe Kwang Speaks to Group

SK2404055390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—The general staff of the Korean People's Army gave a reception Monday [23 April] evening for the visiting Cuban military delegation.

Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, made a speech there.

He said that the excellent friendly relations between the two countries which were established and have been brought into full bloom by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz are peculiar relations which can be found only between old friends and true class brothers.

The fraternal Cuban people and revolutionary armed forces, closely rallied behind the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, their supreme commander, are powerfully stepping up the socialist revolution and construction and consolidating still further the defences of the country, repulsing the U.S. imperialists' constant manoeuvres of aggression, intervention and blockade at every step, he noted.

He accused the U.S. imperialists of installing an anti-Cuba TV channel and testing it as a part of the moves to block the vigorous advance of the Cuban revolution under the banner of socialism and split and stifle it from within.

We, he declared, extend full support to and firm solidarity with the Cuban people in their valiant struggle to decisively smash the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and blockade, defend the principle of socialism and the dignity of the country, achieve territorial integrity and safeguard peace in the caribbean region and Central America.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Ulises Rosales Del Toro, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the general staff of the forces, said that the bonds of fraternal unity between the two peoples and armies are growing tighter and developing along the road chosen in accordance with the unshakable anti-imperialist spirit, common will and their own decision.

Noting that Korea and Cuba have commonness in always sticking to principles, he said that the two peoples are advancing hand in hand, though far away from each other.

The Cuban people, he stated, highly estimate the efforts of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

He recalled that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address advanced a new national reunification proposal to pull down the concrete barrier built by the South Korean puppet regime in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line and ensure free travel between the North and the South.

Noting that the Seoul puppet regime refuses to accept it still now, he said that this shows they have no interest in the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Military Orders Awarded 24 Apr

SK2404114690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—A ceremony for awarding orders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the members of the Cuban military delegation was held here today.

Present on the occasion were O Chin-u, Minister of People's Armed Forces, Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, General of KPA Kim Kwang-chin and Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban Ambassador to Korea.

Freedom and Independence Order First Class was awarded to head of the delegation Ulises Rosales Del Toro, alternate member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first Vice-Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the General Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Friendship Order Second Class to the members of the delegation.

O Chin-u Meets Delegation

SK2404115590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and minister of People's Armed Forces, today met and had a friendly conversation with a Cuban military delegation headed by Ulises Rosales Del Toro, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and first deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of general stuff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Present there were Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army

[KPA], General Kim Kwang-chin of the KPA and Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban Ambassador to Korea.

Election Greetings to Mongolia's G. Ochirbat

SK2204083790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea April 21 sent a message of greetings to Gombojavyn Ochirbat upon his election as chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop favourably, the message wished him success in his work.

Nationals in Japan To Promote Reunification

SK2104105190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 101 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo April 19 (KNS-KCNA)—A central meeting of Korean youth and students in Japan was held in Tokyo on April 19 to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising, promote national reunification and demand the release of student Yim Su-kyong.

Addressing the meeting, Yi Myong-kyon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, said that the "500,000 signature campaign for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, demanding the release of student Yim Su-kyong" conducted by Korean youth and students in Japan from February 20 got about 700,000 signatures, thus surpassing its target 40 percent, and that this is a demonstration inside and outside Japan of their determination to realise the reunification of the country and rescue the "flower of reunification."

He called upon the entire Korean youth and students in Japan to wage a great mass movement for the success of a pan-national conference in unity with Japanese and foreign youth and students.

A representative of the secretariat of the "Centre for the Rescue of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, student Yim Su-kyong and others" and a senior member of the executive committee for Peace and Friendship of Japanese Youth and Students who were present as observers strongly demanded in their speeches the South Korean puppet clique to immediately release student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon.

So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, stressed in his speech that the Korean youth and students in Japan should do their bit in the struggle to achieve national reunification by the efforts of our nation till 1995, shoulder to shoulder with the youth in the homeland.

A message to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights was read out at the meeting.

A message to the South Korean authorities was adopted.

Roundtable Held on Japan-Korea Friendship

SK2304054090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo April 21 (KNS-KCNA)—A round-table conversation on Korea-Japan friendship was held in Tokyo on April 19 under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Pae Pyong-tu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon and chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of Chongnyon, spoke first. He expressed thanks to many Japanese personages for rendering invariable support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and called for further strengthening Korea-Japan friendship.

Shuhachi Inoue, director general of the international institute of the chuche idea and professor at Rikkyo University, and Fujio Hanawa, secretary general of the Japan National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song, and other personages spoke next.

They unanimously stressed the need to wage the movement for supporting Korea's reunification and make diverse activities for Japan-Korea friendship, saying that the reunification of the Korean peninsula is an urgent task which brooks no further delay.

Daily Says Japan 'Reviving' Empire, Militarism

SK2404060190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—"Hinomaru", the "sun flag" of the "great empire of Japan" stained with the blood of Asian people is hoisted and "Kimigayo", the national anthem hymning the emperor is sung quite frequently at primary and middle schools all over Japan, entering the new school year.

Commenting on this, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

This move is aimed at reviving militarism in ideology and establishing a war structure. It is a danger signal of the fast progressing preparations of the Japanese reactionaries for overseas aggression.

The "sun flag" and "Kimigayo" are the symbol of the crimes of Japanese imperialism in inflicting untold disasters and misfortunes upon the Asian people who were subject to Japanese aggression in the past.

In forcing the hoist of the "sun flag" and singing of "Kimigayo" in defiance of the opposition at home and abroad, the Japanese reactionaries seek, among other things, to hasten ideological preparations for reviving the old colonial empire by restoring the state structure of "tennoism" and realising militarist reinvasion in Asia. For this very purpose the Japanese authorities are putting spurs to arms buildup and war preparations, going against the trend of disarmament and detente worldwide.

Japan is now going back to the road of aggression before the second world war and appearing on the scene as a dangerous force of aggression and war in Asia.

What remains to be done is to cram the idea of militarism and spirit of aggression into the heads of the youths and children of Japan and train them with the bravery and brutality of the defunct "Imperial Army".

The Asian people are following the escalating developments in Japan with heightened vigilance.

Pak Song-chol Meets With Zimbabwe's President

SK2204083090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)—Zimbabwean President Robert G. Mugabe on April 19 met vice-president of the DPRK Pak Song-chol who participated in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Zimbabwe as a special envoy of President Kim Il-song.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and greetings of President Kim Il-song to the Zimbabwean president.

He also conveyed a gift and greetings of Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president.

The president for this and asked the special envoy to convey his sincere regards to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Zimbabwean president expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Zimbabwe and Korea will continue to strengthen and develop.

Noting that the stand of Zimbabwe on the question of Korea's reunification is consistent and convincing, he said: Zimbabwe maintains the stand that the question of Korea, an internal affair of the Korean people, must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference and, accordingly, the U.S. forces must withdraw at once from the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

Zimbabwe will as ever struggle to support the attitude of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the matter of U.N. membership, he declared.

Presents Gift for Kim Il-song

SK2304052890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a gift from Zimbabwean President Robert G. Mugabe.

The director for state courtesy in the President's office on April 20 handed the gift to Vice-President Pak Song-chol who attended the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Zimbabwean independence as special envoy of President Kim Il-song.

Greetings Sent to Speaker of Zimbabwe Parliament

SK2304103990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Nolan Chipo Makombe upon his election as speaker of the parliament of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The message expressed the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations between the parliaments of the two countries would continue to grow stronger and develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples.

Anniversary of Republic of Zimbabwe Marked

SK2404044390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang on April 23 to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

It was attended by Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Yi Mong-ho, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Su-hon, Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Zimbabwe Friendship Association Pak Tong-chun, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

Speeches were made at the meeting before a message of greetings to the Zimbabwean president was adopted.

At the end of the meeting, the participants saw a documentary film on the Korean visit of Robert G. Mugabe.

South Korea

North Urged To Reopen North-South Talks

SK2404091390 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Apr 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The Resumption of North-South Talks Should Be Based on a Firm and Realistic Stand and Stable Internal Administration"]

[Text] North-South dialogue is a solemn task that must be resumed and promoted, as a matter of course, in order to achieve national reunification, our national goal. This is because the North-South dialogue is indeed the best means of exploring the path to peaceful reunification of the country if the two sides engaged in dialogue agree on reunifying the country by peaceful means based on mutual agreement and refuse the use of violence or military force to achieve that end.

Unfortunately, however, all the channels of North-South dialogue have remained blocked since the North side unilaterally announced the suspension of dialogues by finding fault with the "Team Spirit" exercise. As a result, ties that are concerned about security on the Korean peninsula, have formally recognized the issue of preserving peace on the Korean peninsula as a matter of mutual concern. Also, fellow countrymen in the South are renewing their resolve to extend all cooperation to their brethren in the North for coexistence and co-prosperity. Is this not a decisively good opportunity? We are also willing to help the North not only in developing Mt. Kumgang, but also in building automobile plants and shipyards.

Nevertheless, North Korea keeps ignoring our sincere attitude toward North-South exchanges and cooperation and is bent on brainwashing its people under the pretext of indoctrinating them, while painting "South Korea as a closed-door society where human rights, freedom, and inalienable rights are trampled underfoot." Why? The answer is simple. Since the establishment of their government, the inflexible North Korean rulers have constantly denied the existence of two governments, one in the North and one in the South, and have fed its people on the notion of South Korea being an "evil society." Consequently, they refuse to effect change and reform for fear that such things, not to mention the trap of their own making, contribute to a severe blow to the fate of their regime. It is also due to a misjudgment on the part of the North Korean leaders who seem to be thinking that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and various forms of social discords that are being brought out into the open in South Korea are favorable to their reunification strategy.

However, those in power in North Korea, too, should face the realities. First, they should know that even the Soviet Union is openly critical of North Korea's chuche idea and that they cannot stop history from advancing even if they force all the Soviet technicians to leave North Korea in a bid to keep the winds of reform from blowing in. Second, our country's firm and unwavering security system can withstand any of North Korea's adventurous attempts. Third, those in power in North Korea must know that if they keep using the North-South dialogue and efforts to improve North-South relations as a political instrument in safeguarding their regime, they run the risk of seeing fellow countrymen in North Korea, not them, become the party to direct North-South contacts.

At the same time, we watch to see how our government exerts efforts to reopen the North-South dialogue. The government's basic approach to North-South dialogue, namely its making the recovery of national consanguinity through confidence-building and mutual assistance a precondition for the promotion of North-South relations, is not wrong at all. This, however, hinges on some basic changes in North Korea's policy lines.

On the other hand, North Korea is still a "dangerous opponent to deal with" and we see no sign of change in North Korea. This is a widespread view. Frankly speaking, we wonder why there is suddenly a flood of proposals for the promotion of exchanges and cooperation between the North and South at this juncture, of all times.

Resuming the North-South dialogue is a national duty. However, in order to advance the North-South dialogue in an effective direction, the effort toward its resumption should proceed from a substantive and firm position of strength rather than a position of following a passing fad or of producing surprises. We once again emphasize that adopting a firm and unwavering attitude and a self-confident stand toward this end is important. Equally important for that purpose is for the government to keep a correct international administration in place.

North, South Judicial Officials Meet in Beijing

SK2304030390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (YONHAP)—Judiciary officials, and lawyers from North and South Korea, visiting China to attend the 14th Conference on the Law of the World, chatted casually during a dinner party hosted by the mayor of Beijing on Sunday.

Seventy-nine judges, prosecutors and lawyers from Seoul are here for the conference, at which some 3,000 people from more than 100 nations will discuss world peace through law from Monday through Friday.

North Korea is not a member of the Washington-based World Peace Through Law center, which sponsors the international conference, but has sent five observers.

The Korea Bar Association has sent four people to Beijing to ask North Korea to participate in a regional meeting of lawyers in Seoul next year. The first conference was held in 1963. Korea attended for the first time in 1969, and hosted the 1987 meeting.

DPRK May Move Up Conclusion of 3d 7-Year Plan

SK2404100190 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 22 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] On 21 April, a well-informed government source on North Korean affairs revealed that North Korea may move up the conclusion of the Third Seven-Year Plan which is to end in 1993, by over one and a half years to April 1992, on the occasion of Kim Il-song's 80th birthday. The source added that it seems this will become official in the form of a resolution by deputies at their first meeting which will convene sometime in the middle of next month, after the elections of deputies to the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly slated for 22 April.

This source holds that North Korea perceives that the early part of 1992, a time for early realization of the Third Seven-Year Plan, is an opportune time to settle the issue of Kim Chong-il's succession of power, and that in order to realize this, as a part of the plan to prepare for a shift in generations of the ruling class, youths and men from the Three Revolutions Teams, led by Kim Chong-il, are being launched into the elections of deputies on a large-scale.

In relation to this, through a report by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the State Administration Council, at the Nationwide Production Innovators' Meeting which was held from 26 to 28 February, he urged that the people substantially carry out the socialist competition movement to achieve the goals of the Third Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule by one and a half years.

USSR Said To Reduce Oil Supply to North

SK2404023890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—The relationship between North Korea and the Soviet Union, already uncomfortable since Moscow began its pursuit of perestroyka, recently took a serious turn for the worse, two defectors from the North said Tuesday.

The Soviet Union has reduced its supply of crude oil to North Korea, creating shortages and indicating that Moscow-Pyongyang relations have worsened, according to two North Korean students who defected to the South early this month. The pair, who had been studying computer sciences at Leningrad University before they defected on April 2, said they heard of the oil shortage from a research fellow at Kim Il-song University in Pyongyang last November.

Nam Myong-chol and Pak Chol-chin quoted the researcher as saying that charcoal-powered cars had reappeared on the streets of Pyongyang due to the reduced supply of oil.

They pointed to recent remarks by Kim Chong-il, the son and heir-apparent of President Kim Il-song, in which he said the relationship between North Korea and China was "inseparable, like lips and teeth, while that of Pyongyang and Moscow is a one-to-one relationship." A senior government official declined either to confirm or deny the report of Moscow's reduction of crude oil to Pyongyang. Kim Chang-sun, a North Korean affairs expert in Seoul, said he had not heard of the report.

If the report is true, it means that Soviet relations with North Korea have become very strained, said Kim, director of the Institute of North Korea Studies. The Soviet Union temporarily reduced oil supplies to North Korea in the late 1970s, when bilateral relations were suffering from a dispute over succession from Kim Il-song to his son, Kim said.

Pyongyang-Moscow relations have cooled substantially recently as Pyongyang outspokenly chided Moscow for its approach to Seoul since March.

"ARGUMENT AND FACT [ARGUMENTY I FAKTY]," a Soviet weekly magazine, recently reported that the entire North Korea is a museum to Kim Il-song and that Pyongyang's announcements of economic achievements are totally false.

North Korea harshly criticized Moscow's warming to Seoul in an editorial of the April 6 edition of NODONG SINMUN, the ruling workers (communist) party organ.

The North Korean paper said the Soviet Union was the first nation to recognize North Korea as the sole legitimate government of Korea and that it was unimaginable that the Soviet Union would side with the "two Korea policy" by breaking basic principles and recognizing South Korea.

North Korea Steps Up Surveillance of Foreigners

SK2104015390 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that North Korea is considering steps to deport Soviets staying in North Korea in an apparent attempt to contain the Soviet Union's increasing pressure on North Korea for openness as well as its critics of the North Korean political system.

On 18 April, a government official disclosed that as a preliminary step for such measures North Korea has been secretly looking into the personal background, behavior, and traits of Soviet technicians and other foreigners staying in North Korea, and their relations with North Koreans. It is said that there are a total of 2,000 foreign nationals, including the Soviets, living in North Korea.

It appears that such an attempt by North Korea to deport Soviets staying in North Korea and to scrutinize their behavior is intended to thoroughly separate the North Korean people from foreigners to prevent them from being imbued with the ideology of reform and openness that the foreigners are spreading. Thus, the North Korean authorities are attempting to further strengthen their control of the people that has intensified since last autumn.

The government official also revealed that the North Korean authorities pay little attention to the Chinese, because they have maintained the stand against reforms and openness, while keeping a watchful eye on the Soviets and East Europeans. He said that the North Korean authorities have gone so far as not only to use vehicles to conduct surveillance of foreigners' behavior, but also to build surveillance posts around foreigners' houses.

The government official said that the purpose of the North Korean authorities' investigations of the behavior and personal background of foreigners are intended to block the news of reforms from spreading to North Korea. He said that the North Korean authorities are considering deportation of foreigners, particularly Soviets, who are critical of North Korean society.

On 15 April North Korea excluded Soviet figures from the list of guests invited to Kim Il-song's birthday ceremonies at the instruction of Kim Chong-il.

The Soviet Union has openly criticized the North Korean political system through the mass media in the wake of its recent moves to improve ROK-Soviet relations. Even Soviet Government officials and scholars have often made remarks urging North Korea to open its society. Thus, the Soviet Union has further increased its pressure on North Korea.

Alarmed with the appearance of antigovernment leaflets and graffiti and the outbreak of protests, though small in scale, on university campuses, North Korea has been taking various measures such as the repatriation of North Korean students studying in East European countries and surveillance on them, blocking North Korean people from listening to South Korean broadcasts, intensifying surveillance on soldiers of the People's Army, organizing a special task force to cope with possible riots, and strengthening ideological indoctrination among the people.

U.S. Report on North's Military Might Cited

SK2104004190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Apr 90 p 8

[Editorial: "North Korea's Military Capability"]

[Text] North Korea has for some time been known to possess a considerable assortment of sophisticated weapons and hardware, which once again was confirmed by a U.S. Defense Department report. The Pentagon's annual assessment of U.S. military strength, released Wednesday, said that north Korea has substantially boosted its war-waging capability in recent years while quickly attaining the potential to manufacture nuclear weapons in the not too distant future. It certainly runs counter to the worldwide trend of detente and arms reduction, the report said.

The report is rather disquieting and even annoying to us as it came at a time when the United States has just revealed how it would go about reducing its military presence in Korea on a gradual basis. According to a Defense Department report to Congress, the United States is to withdraw some 7,000 men from south Korea by 1993 in its first-phase reduction scheme. The report said that any further reductions in its second-phase plan would hinge largely on a new reappraisal of the Korean situation at the outset of the phase. It also prescribed that the South Korean armed forces eventually assume total responsibility for the country's defense by the year 2000.

The need for such reductions and withdrawal of U.S. troops in Korea has been inspired by Washington's strategic and fiscal considerations. A gradual phaseout of American forces here might well cushion the vigorous peace offensive of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The rigid facts of life, however, are said to be that the Soviet Union has done little to reduce its air force and naval fleet in the Far East, while steadily reinforcing its military cooperation with North Korea.

In fiscal terms the Pentagon as well as Congress may wish to save some dollars, but only at the cost of its vital strategic interests in this most sensitive part of the world. The host government of Korea, against such a backdrop, has begun to foot more of the U.S. military bill. A few scattered eruptions of anti-Americanism here hardly represent the prevailing sentiment and attitude of the Korean people.

Of course, no Koreans expect or want the United States to keep its troops here indefinitely. The majority of Koreans are dead serious and practical when it comes to national security. Self-reliance is the idealistic goal we are trying to achieve. However, it must be borne in mind that the necessity of security largely arises from what and how North Korea intends and is capable of doing. This necessitates the maintenance of our deterrence, for which the presence of U.S. troops works. The defense alliance of Seoul and Washington is still essential as a deterrent against North Korean adventurism and as a stabilizer of the regional situation in Northeast Asia.

North Korea would be tempted and emboldened to the extent it found weakened solidarity and preparedness on our part. Not allowing it to make any miscalculation is the best security and deterrence for us. This, too, is the way of compelling the North to choose a genuine search for peace as its only practical option. Pyongyang's relentless military buildup makes such awareness all the more acute. Any thinning-out of the American troop presence here should be undertaken in a way that would not compromise that security imperative.

Korean-American Clergy Allowed To Visit North

SK2304064990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea on Monday [23 April] gave a group of 141 Korean-American clergymen, including the Rev. Aon Pyong-kuk, permission to visit North Korea via the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone. The clergymen, all of whom are U.S. citizens, applied Friday to the National Unification Board for permission to visit North Korea via Panmunjom for one night, April 30-May 1.

If North Korea approves, they will hold a religious service for the reunification of Korea at a Pyongyang church. A board official said the government approved the plan because it was made in cooperation with and at the recommendation of a South Korean church.

The group has sent a letter explaining their plan to the North Korean Embassy in Beijing, appealing for permission to enter North Korea via Panmunjom.

Life Imprisonment Demanded for Rep. So Kyong-won

SK2104080290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—The prosecution Saturday [21 Apr] demanded life imprisonment for Rep. So Kyong-won in the fifth hearing of his appeal against conviction under the National Security Law for visiting North Korea.

Prosecutor Chong Sang-im made the call at Seoul Appellate Court after Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan became the first Roman Catholic Prelate in Korean history to testify in a court of law.

Chong asked for a 15-year jail term and 15-year suspension of civil rights for Pang Yang-kyun, So's secretary, and sentences ranging from one to three years for the nine other defendants involved in So's case. Sentencing for the defendants was scheduled for a week later.

The cardinal told the court So did not praise the North Korean regime while confiding to him on Sept. 22, 1988, that he had made a clandestine visit to Pyongyang.

"He rather proudly told me he had criticized the father-son power transfer in North Korea when he met Kim Il-sung. He also said he took issue with the lack of freedom of religion in his meeting with Kim," the cardinal said.

The chief Catholic in Korea said he did not approve of So's acts but abstained from disclosing his disapproval. He said he had the Rev. Chang Ik attend the meeting with So in the judgment that hearing such a story alone might be unwise. The cardinal arrived at the court at around 10 A.M. accompanied by defense counsel and the Rev. Kim Sung-hun, and left at 11:10.

"As far as I understand, Rep. So did not praise the Pyongyang regime. Instead, he seemed to be keen on boasting of the service he had done to his country by visiting the North," Kim testified.

The cardinal said So, who was expelled from the Party for Peace and Democracy following the revelation of his unauthorized visit to North Korea, did not deliver an invitation to visit Pyongyang.

"I did not have the impression that So was encouraging me to visit Pyongyang on orders from the North Korean Government," Kim added. Kim said he was given the invitation to visit North Korea by Chang, not by So, when Chang returned from Pyongyang in 1987 after a trip as a Vatican envoy.

"Chang brought the invitation from Pyongyang and the North Koreans repeatedly called for me to visit but I said I could not make the trip without the government's consent," he said. The cardinal said he explained what he had heard from So to the Rev. Ham Se-ung and suggested he make a report to the authorities.

Upon hearing from So of the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon's plan to visit Pyongyang and to return through the truce village of Panmunjom, the cardinal said, he asked So to dissuade the priest "for I judged the trip would adversely affect the church."

He said he was seriously depressed at not having been charged for having knowledge of So's Pyongyang visit when everyone else who learned of it had stood trial on charges of breaking the National Security Law arising from their failure to inform the authorities of their knowledge. Asked for his personal view of So's visit, he said, "I think he went there for the nation and the church, but I am unsure the secret trip was wise."

Pharmaceutical Firm Denies Venture With North

SK2104013590 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Apr 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent Kang Su-ung from Kobe]

[Text] On 17 April, Kang Sin-ho, chairman of Tong-a Pharmaceutical Company, referring to the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN's report that the ROK will form a joint pharmaceutical company with North Korea at Khabarovsk in the Soviet Union, said that this was not true and that "he has never thought of a joint venture with North Korea and that there is no work laid out for a joint venture with North Korea."

Government Considers Europe-Type Disarmament

SK2104094690 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that, according to its basic policy of positively dealing with the question of North-South arms reduction, the government has decided to apply European-type arms control methods to the Korean peninsula. As a first step in these efforts, it is accelerating the work of mapping out a way to implement North-South military confidence-building. It has been learned that military confidence-building methods, which the government is working out, involve the following: Both sides will notify the other in advance of military maneuvers over a certain scale and of military relocations; they will make it mandatory to invite a team to observe exercises; they will constantly station an inspection team at key military bases and at transport centers; e the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] by moving their troops back a certain distance from the Demarcation Line; and they will ban the deployment of offensive units and weapons, such as tanks and artillery, and eventually freeze and reduce offensive weapons and troops according to the principle of reasonable sufficiency—the principle of maintaining forces sufficient not for an attack, but for defense.

The reason the government is hastening the work of mapping out a plan for building military trust proceeds from its judgment that in the situation in which the question of reducing armed forces in Northeast Asia will be certainly discussed in full-dress U.S.-Soviet summit talks slated for May in Washington, the question of arms reduction on the Korean peninsula—the first target area of arms cuts—will be raised as a big issue.

A high-ranking government official said on 19 April that "the government has decided to push ahead with the arms reduction question on the Korean peninsula by following the European pattern of first taking confidence-building measures and then launching negotiations over arms cuts." And he said: "Specific confidence-building measures are being worked out mainly by a working-level security policy team under the prime minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Unification Board, and the Defense Ministry."

Revealing that "the ROK and the U.S. Governments have almost reached an agreement on this matter," he said: "The government is prudently studying the question of proposing to hold a North-South dialogue for military confidence-building measures, separately from the existing channels of North-South dialogue, through close consultation with the U.S. side after the U.S.-Soviet summit talks."

On 22 February, Richard Solomon, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs of the U.S. Department of State, said at the U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific affairs that "the Korean peninsula is the very site in Asia in which tension can be eased and, eventually, a stable agreement on arms reduction can be signed through European-style confidence-building measures." In addition, Ronald F. Lehman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Desaix Anderson, deputy assistent secretary of state, have expressed their positive attitude toward the possibility for European-style arms reduction.

Meanwhile, in July 1987 and November 1988, North Korea proposed a three-phased reduction of the armed forces of the North and the South to less than 100,000 by 1991. Demanding the reduction of armed forces without confidence-building measures is characteristic of North Korea's proposal.

Soviet Official Favors Cross-Recognition

SK2404092590 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Apr 90 p 1

[Report by correspondent Yi Tong-chu from Tokyo]

[Text] Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Far East Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, who recently visited the ROK, held an interview with NIHON KEIZAI. In the interview he said that the cross-recognition—in which China and the Soviet Union recognize the ROK, and the United States and Japan recognize North Korea—is desirable for the stability of the Korean peninsula.

NIHON KEIZAI also said that Director Titarenko stated: "the countries concerned should admit the stern fact that there are two sovereign states on the Korean peninsula," adding that "it is important that the United States and Japan deepen their relations with North Korea."

Soviet Trade Office in Seoul Broken Into

SK2404081490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0753 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Trade Office in Seoul was broken into over the weekend and files rifled but nothing was reported taken, police said Tuesday (24 Apr).

Valeriy Nazarov, head of the office, found the office door unlocked and desk drawers open when he arrived for work Monday morning, according to a police spokesman.

Papers littered the floor of the office, Room 601 on the sixth floor of the Korea World Trade Center's Airport Terminal Building, but Nazarov reported that no property or documents were missing. Police found no evidence that the safe or file cabinets had been tampered with and suspect that the burglary was committed between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning.

Two fingerprints apparently belonging to the burglar were found on Nazarov's desk and police are questioning people with records of similar modus operandi. Detectives are also considering the possibility that the crime was aimed at stealing diplomatic secrets.

Seoul and Moscow have agreed to open consular departments in their respective trade offices, but the head of the Soviet mission has not yet arrived.

Measures Urged Before U.S. Troop Withdrawal

SK2404085690 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Apr 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The Urgent Self-Defense Posture"]

[Text] The plan for reducing U.S. troops in Korea, submitted to Congress by the U.S. Defense Department on 19 April, is not something that we did not anticipate. However, this plan implies that "Koreanization of Korea's defense" has emerged as an imminent task.

This report, entitled "Strategic Survey on Asia-Pacific Region in the 21st Century," envisions the first-stage reduction of U.S. troops in Korea during the 1991-92 period, which includes the closing of three air force bases and a cut of 7,000 troops, including 2,000 Air Force and 5,000 ground noncombatants; the second-stage plan covering the 1993-95 period and the third-stage plan after 1996.

Although this troop withdrawal plan appears to have room for amendment through reexamination each time, it means an elucidation of the U.S. side's principle to encourage a country to ultimately take full responsibility for its own national defense, thus attracting the people's attention. The fact that the time of first-stage troop withdrawal has been advanced by one year from what we expected and that the role of U.S. troops in Korea is being turned and reduced to merely that of symbolic and supporting battle strength from the role of practical deterrent force shows that the strengthening of our own independent defense capabilities is urgent.

Needless to say, the contributions made by the U.S. Forces in Korea for deterring conflict since the Korean war were indeed great. However, one's hope for the permanent presence of U.S. troops in this land is unreasonable. Thus, the only answer is that we should ultimately take full responsibility for our own security.

It is true that the atmosphere of detente enhanced between the East and West, the reduction of the danger of war through expanding the democratization movement in the communist sphere, and public opinion within the United States calling for a cut in defense spending, which was raised as a result of economic stagnation and was reflected in the Nunn-Warner amendment bill, are the main factors instigating the inevitability of the U.S. troop reduction in Korea.

However, as we have repeatedly emphasized in the past, we would like to point out once again that the issue of reducing and withdrawing U.S. troops in Korea should be resolved in compliance with the particular security situation on the Korean peninsula and within the level of defense capabilities of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces.

Some public opinion on the U.S. side appears to view that along with international circumstances, the security situation on the Korean peninsula is being turned into a phase of reconciliation. However, the menacing military power numbering one-million-strong in North Korea, which is accelerating even the development of nuclear weapons, clearly shows that the Korean peninsula still remains in "the zone of military danger" as reported by the U.S. Defense Department.

According to an analysis by military experts who compared the military power of North and South Korea, our fighting power, including both the ROK Armed Forces and U.S. troops, will reach 70 percent of the present North Korean fighting power, viewed as 100, only in 1991. Thus, our side will barely manage to have necessary defense capabilities at that time.

It was learned that only in 1996 will our own fighting power reach 80 percent—the level of deterring war; and only in 2006 will it reach 90 percent—the level of offensive forces. Accordingly, the reduction of U.S. troops, carried out without any substituting force, is indeed reckless and unconvincing from the standpoint of a strategic concept. Thus, we think that the plan of phased withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea should be implemented in such a way as not to cause a power vacuum on the Korean peninsula and to strengthen the advance warning system to promptly discover and cope with North Korea's provocations.

We call on both the ROK and U.S. side to be keenly aware that the absolute preconditions for reducing U.S. troops in Korea are building mutual trust between North and South Korea, developing North-South political and military relations, and affecting a change in North Korea's policy toward the South, as well as a change in its attitude toward cooperation and its level of openness.

Signing of Patent Secrecy Agreement Analyzed

SK2404083590 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 19 Apr 90 p 8

[Article by reporter Yi Chae-hyok: "Amid the Concern That the Development of 'State-of-the-Art' Technology May Shrink, the Signing of the Korean-U.S. Military Patent Secrecy Agreement (PSA) Is Just Around the Corner"]

[Text] The signing of the Korean-U.S. Military Patent Secrecy Agreement, which the United States has persistently demanded, is just around the corner. It is expected that, if this agreement is signed, the domestic development of state-of-the-art technology will shrink and that technological subordination to the United States will become more serious.

The Ministry of Science and Technology, the Office of Patent Administration, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and other offices concerned have agreed that the government will conclude negotiations between Korea and the United States over the PSA. The negotiations, which have been going on for the past two years, will conclude before the end of June at the latest if the United States agrees again to sign the Korean-U.S. Agreement on Technological and Scientific Cooperation with Korea, which was automatically abrogated upon expiration on 31 October 1988, and if the United States guarantees in principle to allow Korean companies and research institutes to participate in SDI development.

This would automatically pave the way for the United States to freely ask our country to protect various types of its state-of-the-art technology under the name of "military patent."

What sort of technology will be protected and how it will be protected when the Military Patent Secrecy Agreement is signed have not been revealed because of the clandestine nature of the patents.

It is expected, however, that state-of-the-art technology will mainly be included in a list of patents that must be protected, because approximately 150 kinds of technology that have commercial as well as military applications and approximately 100 kinds of nuclear technology were registered in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office a year after being classified as military patents.

Because most of the state-of-the-art technology has military applications, if the PSA is signed, then an enormous amount of money must be paid for the use of U.S. patents. In addition, the use of U.S. technology will be restricted and it will be difficult for U.S. technology to be transferred to Korean corporations.

In particular, in return for signing the Korean-U.S. Agreement on Technological and Scientific Cooperation, the United States demands that the Korean-U.S. Military Patent Secrecy Agreement be signed, that mechanisms be provided for the protection of U.S. intellectual property rights, and that U.S. regulations be applied to food patents, animal patents, and other new inventions. In this way, it is clear that technological subordination to the United States will be accelerated.

Regarding this issue, the Ministry of Science and Technology thinks that, if we reduce the number of kinds of technology that are classified as military patents, then the signing of the Korean-U.S. Military Patent Secrecy Agreement will not deal a serious blow. This ministry also explains that there will be no problem if we protect U.S. intellectual property rights after signing an exclusive agreement on each of the rights, instead of including general provisions on intellectual property rights in the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

An official in the Ministry of Science and Technology said that "because 16 domestic research institutes, including the Korea Standards Research Institute and the Atomic Energy Research Institute, are carrying out joint research projects or exchanging scholars with U.S. research institutes, the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation must be signed" and that "the government's dilemma is that, for this reason, it cannot completely refuse to sign the Korean-U.S. Military Patent Secrecy Agreement."

It was learned that despite our government's decision to sign this agreement before the end of June, the United States sent an official letter to Korean offices concerned asking them to make sure that "the agreement can be signed between the U.S. Embassy to Korea and the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs before the end of this month."

Discussions on the PSA, which began around the time when the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation was abrogated in 1988, have been stormy because the United States has been of the opinion that it cannot sign the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation nor can it accept our proposal to participate in SDI unless the PSA is signed.

Anger Toward Japan Increases Over Status Issue

SK2404093890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0912 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Kim Hung-suk report]

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP)—A row over the status of Koreans in Japan has rekindled South Korean resentment toward their neighboring nation and former colonial ruler.

Japan's failure to respond promptly to mounting demands for equal rights for third-generation Koreans born in Japan may carry the seeds of a revival of the anti-Japan frenzy that swept Korea at the time of the signing of the Korea-Japan Normalization Treaty in 1965, diplomatic observers here say.

Koreans around the world stood up Tuesday [24 Apr] to give voice to their anger at Japan's alleged discrimination against Koreans and to dissuade President No Tae-u from visiting Tokyo until the issue has been settled.

Members of the five largest Christians denominations in Korea and of two Japan-based Korean Christian organizations gathered at the Korea Christian Centennial Building in downtown Seoul on Tuesday morning to demand that Tokyo guarantee the legal status of Korean residents in Japan before No's trip.

In an "appeal on President No Tae-u's visit to Japan," the Korean Christians from Japan argued that the legal status of Koreans who were taken to Japan against their will and of their descendants should be uniformly guaranteed by Tokyo and that these Koreans should be exempted from regulations for alien residents that mandate deportation upon criminal conviction and re-entry permits.

They also demanded the Japanese Government offer an official apology and compensation for the mental and physical suffering of Koreans during Japan's 35-year-long colonial rule of their nation.

Among other demands voiced at Tuesday's rally were revision of the Alien Registration Law, under which all resident foreigners are required to be fingerprinted and carry registration cards at all times, guaranteed Korean national identity education for children and abolition of citizenship-based discrimination in the recruitment of public servants and distribution of social security benefits.

A group of Korean citizens residing in Japan flew to the Korean capital Monday to arouse sympathy for their plight. They waged anti-Japan campaigns on the busy streets of central Seoul on Tuesday, collecting signatures and distributing leaflets before visiting the Japanese

Embassy and the Foreign Ministry to deliver written statements and policy recommendations.

The Korea Federation of Women's Organizations, the Korea Federation of Christian Women, the Korea National Council of Churches and other church-related organizations issued a joint declaration on "the guarantee of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and President No Tae-u's visit to Japan."

The statement urged the government to use the presidential visit as momentum to secure the rights of the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

They said the government should replace the 1965 Normalization Treaty with a treaty based on "good-neighborhood and mutually beneficial principles" and Tokyo should make an official apology for the mobilization of Korean women as "comfort" girls for Japanese soldiers during World War II.

In a similarly worded joint declaration, the five Christian denominations charged Tokyo with destabilizing the legal status of Korean residents by trying to assimilate them into Japanese society and by stubbornly maintaining an exclusive attitude toward them.

On Monday, 105 eminent figures from academic, law, cultural, art and journalism groups issued a statement asking the Japanese Government to show sincerity in settling the long-drawn out conflict.

"The emergence of the question several decades after the end of Japan's colonial rule of Korea (1910-45) is attributable to the Japanese-side's lack of true repentance of the past and lack of will to liquidate past vestiges. Work to build mutual confidence will be impossible without overcoming such negative remnants," the statement said.

It said permanent resident status should be granted to all Korean citizens born in Japan since their ancestors were taken to Japan by force, drafted to fight Japan's war or work as slave labor, and they should be distinguished from other resident foreigners, all of whom are subject to Japanese laws on alien residents regarding deportation, re-entry visas, fingerprinting and identification cards.

Discriminative acts against resident Koreans in employment and politics should be removed, said the statement, titled "An Overture for Improving the Status of Korean Residents in Japan."

Signatories to the statement include Cho Wan-kyu, president of Seoul National University, former Prime Minister Chong Il-kwon and former Chief Justice Yi Yong-sop.

Japanese List of WW II Draftees Confirmed

SK2304032390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 23 (YONHAP)—The Japanese Government has admitted for the first time that it has a list of Koreans drafted into the Japanese military during World War II, but refuses to hand the list over, a member of a Korean Association for War Compensation said Monday.

The admission was made by officials from the Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry in talks with members of the Association for Bereaved Families of Victims of the Pacific War and a Tokyo-based civilian organization on Saturday, said Yang Sun-im, a member of the association's board of directors. The meeting was arranged by Rep. Hideko Ito of the Japan Socialist Party.

"We have no lists of drafted workers and comfort women but we do have a list of soldiers and civilian employees in the military," a Japanese official was quoted as saying.

It was the first Japanese confirmation that there is a list of Korean draftees. The Japanese officials refused to hand over the list or give the number of forced draftees on the grounds that the draftees have not been classified as survivors and victims, Yang said.

Five of the association members are here to prepare to sue the Japanese Government for compensation for war victims. The association claims over 370,000 Koreans were forcibly drafted into the Imperial Japanese Army as soldiers or civilian workers and that more than 150,000 of them were listed as killed or missing in action.

Japan handed Korea the remains of 21,919 soldiers and workers killed during the war when the two countries normalized relations after settling a 300 million-U.S.-dollar war claim in 1965. But human rights and nationalistic organizations as well as relatives dismiss the amount as insufficient and are demanding more compensation.

The association had earlier said the lawsuit would be filed by Aug. 15 in cooperation with the Japanese organization and that the amount of compensation to be demanded would be decided after reviewing international precedent and practice on restitution for war damages and would reflect compensation paid under Japanese laws.

The association, which is not recognized by the Korean Government, claims more than 6 million Koreans were drafted as soldiers or workers during the war and that at least 440,000 of them were killed and 1.6 million injured.

Minister Denies Report on No's Japan Visit

SK2204044690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung yesterday reaffirmed that there is no change in the government position that President No Tae-u's planned visit to Tokyo should serve as a breakthrough in settling various pending issues between Korea and Japan. During a weekly press briefing, he said the government conveyed its position to Japan through Yi Won-kyong, ambassador to Tokyo, who returned to his post this week after a brief Seoul visit.

The minister rejected as untrue a TV report that the government is studying shelving the president's planned visit to Tokyo.

"It is untrue and it is also improper to talk about postponement or cancellation of the visit at the moment when the plan has not been formally announced," he said.

Minister Choe said the government will announce the plan when a breakthrough is made in major pending issues between the two countries.

Another ministry official said the government believes that there should be no further changes in the plan for the president's Tokyo visit after it is announced this time.

President No had to put off visits to Japan twice after being inaugurated as president, once for the illness of the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito and for the complex political situation in Japan later.

The government is exerting its best diplomatic efforts to settle major pending issues including the legal status of third-generation Koreans in Japan before the president's Tokyo visit, the official said.

The other issues include the removal of discrimination against the Koreans, most of whom were taken to Japan during World War II for forced labor and their descendants, improvement in unequal bilateral trade, and cooperation in advanced scientific and technological fields.

No's Japan Visit Hinges on 30 Apr Meeting

SK2404013690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP)—A decision on whether to proceed with President No Tae-u's visit to Tokyo will be made after the South Korean and Japanese foreign ministers meet April 30, officials said Tuesday.

Seoul has canceled closed-door working-level talks with Tokyo scheduled for this week and will watch the Japanese stance on the thorny issue of the legal status of third-generation Koreans in Japan in the ministers' meeting, they said.

A high-ranking official said that since the Japanese side was aware of the seriousness of the row over the rights of Koreans born in Japan it was expected to submit an acceptable proposal to the Korean side.

"We have already notified Japan of our position. We will wait for the outcome of the ministers' meeting," he said.

Asked if an unfavorable outcome would affect No's trip to Tokyo, the official said, "I can't tell you what the government's position would be based on an imaginary situation, but it is clear that the president's visit to Japan should serve as an occasion for clearing the unfortunate past in the binational history and establishing a future-oriented relationship."

Koreans have been mounting calls at home and abroad for No to cancel his trip unless Tokyo accepts their demands on the legal status of Koreans born in Japan. As inter-governmental negotiations faltered, parliamentarians of the two countries moved to aid their governments in solving the long-drawn-out dispute.

Noboru Takeshita, Japanese-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, visited Seoul last week to facilitate settlement of the issue and his Korean counterpart, ruling party co-leader Pak Tae-chun, is now in Tokyo on the same mission.

Diplomatic observers say the question of the legal status of Koreans in Japan will gravely affect No's visit and a failure to reach agreement by the ministers may badly affect Seoul-Tokyo Ties.

Kim Tae-chung Proposals Considered 'Positively'

SK2104081090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP)—The Proposal by Party for Peace and Democracy President Kim Tae-chung for a meeting with President No Tae-u will be considered positively, a senior member of No's staff said Saturday [21 Apr].

"It is the president's firm position that he can discuss state affairs with anybody," the official said.

"The ruling party will ponder this matter before it makes a recommendation to the president."

Pak Tae-chun, No's stand-in in the party leadership, said Kim's suggestion showed progress from his earlier position on local autonomy.

"The party will review his offer first, but the president will make the final judgment," Pak said.

Kim Tae-chung Places Demands on No Tae-u

SK2104080690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung called on President No Tae-u

Saturday [21 Apr] either to revoke the merger of the three parties into the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] or fulfil his campaign pledge to carry out a mid-term evaluation of his presidential performance this fall.

"The president should be prepared to decide on his course of action in response to the outcome of either one," Kim said in a news conference at his office. Saying he no longer insisted on local autonomy, Kim also demanded a meeting with No Tae-u to discuss "the current national crisis."

"I demand President No meet me without preconditions to settle problems in all sectors of society," the president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) declared. Kim was to repeat the call at an outdoor rally in the city of Taejon later Saturday.

Explaining that he had turned down invitations to meet with No several times by attaching a condition, Kim said he was now withdrawing his call for implementation of local autonomy, as agreed with No last year-end, because "the current situation is too serious to be left unchanged."

Korea is facing a crisis politically, economically and socially due largely to soaring consumer prices, jumping rents, astronomical real estate prices and the paralysis of law and order, he said.

Asked by reporters if he was willing to meet Kim Yong-sam, a former archrival opposition leader and current co-leader of the ruling party, Kim said, "it is desirable for me to talk with No as the DLP is not yet in solid shape, and because I have to talk about the agreement reached at a previous meeting with him and about economic policy."

Opposition unity should be realized at any cost since "the nation desperately needs an opposition party that will take over the government next time," he said.

"I hope the nascent democratic party will stop preparations for its formal inauguration and seek dialogue with the PPD for opposition unity," Kim said.

The PPD is willing to change its name and its leadership structure, he said, and so the promoters of the democratic party should make commensurate efforts for opposition unity. The most compelling tasks for No's government are to halt intelligence operations against politicians, release dissidents, cease persecution of democratic forces, follow an economic policy of boosting small and medium-sized firms and pacify the people.

Kim Chong-pil Absent From Party Caucus Meeting

SK2404033390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Apr 90 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Worsening Ties"]

[Text] Amidst widespread reports that there is a crack between Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil in connection with the party leadership formula, Kim Chong-pil failed to show up at a party caucus meeting yesterday.

Aides to Kim Chong-pil said that Kim had the flu and was unable to attend the meeting.

Some critics, however, did not rule out the possibility of worsening relations between the two Kims following Kim Chong-pil's visible leaning toward the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] faction in the course of his handling of party issues of a sensitive nature, notably the leadership formula and party reforms demanded by Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Chong-pil seemed to have been overly encouraged by his role as a go-between in resolving the recent intraparty feud involving Kim Yong-sam and Pak Chol-on, said a critic.

DP Proposes Integration of 'Democratic Forces'

SK2104003390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] The move for a unified opposition party has entered a new phase as the envisioned Democratic Party [DP] recanted yesterday its demand that PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] President Kim Tae-chung retreat from the front line.

The DP, led by Rep. Yi Ki-taek, made a proposal for a "grand" integration of all democratic forces which includes the preparatory committee for the creation of a progressive party as a main component of the integration.

The proposal, conveyed to the PPD unofficially through media reports, calls for the creation of a new party by unifying the PPD, DP and the preparatory committee on a one-to-one basis; the election of a new party leader though open competition; and the adoption of collective leadership.

The DP's withdrawal of its demand for Kim's retreat represents a major concession which allows merger talks to begin in the first place.

"If Kim accepts our proposal, we will propose formal negotiations on an integrated opposition party among representatives from the three concerned groups," a DP official said.

The PPD leader will clarify his position at a press conference today. But he is expected to propose official talks among the three sides with no strings attached.

PPD spokesman Kim Tae-sik declined to comment on the DP's proposal, saying that it was not delivered to the party officially. But he personally welcomed the DP's dropping of the demand that Party Leader Kim Tae-chung move into the back seat.

The PPD plans to revamp its own committee set up to promote integration of all centerist democratic forces early next week and appoint fully commissioned negotiators from the committee members.

Elaborating on the party's proposal, a DP official said with the removal of the main obstacle in promoting a unified opposition party, the key point of contention among the three sides concerned will be how to distribute power among them.

This issue raises the problem allocating the member of delegates to the new party's national conference which will be empowered to elect the party leadership.

The DP official said his party envisions a proportion of 4:4:2, with the PPD and DP getting equal number of delegates and the progressive group being given half of it.

"It the PPD accommodates the one-to-one principle, we are ready to compromise on the exact proportion of delegate distribution at the negotiation table," the official said.

While making the proposal, the DP at the same time decided to promote an official inauguration of the party as scheduled in the belief that its inaugural efforts would provide impetus for the PPD to be more earnest in seeking a unified party.

Document Reportedly Outlines DLP Leadership

SK2404081090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Pak Chung-chang report]

[Excerpt] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP)—A document allegedly drawn up by the three co-leaders of South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) states that Kim Yong-sam will assume leadership of the DLP from President No Tae-u in 1992 as a reward for merging his party with the government party, it was learned Tuesday [24 April].

"There was a broad agreement that President No would relinquish the party presidency to Kim immediately after the 1992 general elections and become honorary president of the party," said a close aide of Kim's who refused to be named. The aide said the agreement is apparently part of a DLP succession system and the form of party leadership until the changeover is also laid out in the document. "Under a new party charter to be adopted during the May 9 DLP inaugural convention, President No is to be DLP president and represent the party while Kim Yong-sam will be elected to the position of supreme co-leader and be in charge of overall party affairs," he said.

No, Kim and Kim Chong-pil, who comprise the troika, announced the merger of their government and two centrist parties in an unprecendented political alliance Jan. 22. Published reports repeatedly suggested that there was a tacit agreement among the three on the transfer of power after No's presidential term expired, but each time they were denied as groundless. DLP floor leader Kim Tong-yong, Kim Yong-sam's right-hand man, confirmed the existence of the document, with copies allegedly kept by each of the three co-leaders, and said, "I know the agreement covers a wide range of matters, ranging from party leadership in the future to the new party charter to be adopted in the upcoming convention." [passage omitted]

Editorial on Political Activities Via 'Schemes'

SK2404080790 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Apr 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Anachronistic Political Activities Using Schemes—Show Sincerity in Finding Out the Truth and Preventing a Recurrence"]

[Text] The terms "political activities by way of schemes" and "political activities by way of intelligence activities" create in us a strong sense of rejection and incongruity. This is because, in our constitutional history, political activities by way of schemes carried out by intelligence agencies have brought about countless negative results. It has been pointed out on numerous occasions that our political activities were virtually carried out "by agents of intelligence agencies," not "by politicians in political circles." These political activities by way of schemes became a major factor that led to a situation whereby only ruling existed in our country, not political activities. This decisively contributed to our having the dishonor of being a politically backward country, did it not?

The most valuable achievement brought by the "June resistance" was the fact that this resistance provided an opportunity to open the era of democratization and liberalization in our country and, at the same time, bring an end to the habit of manipulating political activities by way of intelligence activities and schemes and enforcing oppressive rule. This is why we describe the Yusin and Fifth Republic system as a dark era in which inhumane tortures, surveillance, and antisocial human rights violations were rampant. Therefore, we cannot help but pay particular attention to the controversy over political activities by way of schemes, a controversy created by Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] leader Kim Yong-sam. Even though it was created in the process of an internal dispute that bears a close resemblance to a power struggle, this controversy over political activities by way of schemes and intelligence activities must be completely clarified. It is a controversy that reminds us of very painful wounds and shameful memories. Also, mechanisms must be provided to ensure that a similar controversy will not be created again in the future.

In this respect, we pay attention to the sessions of the National Assembly's Judiciary and Home Affairs Committees scheduled for 16 and 17 April. Also, we cannot help but pay attention to the Chongwadae talks scheduled for 17 April. More sincere questions must be asked, more sincere answers must be given, and reasonable measures to prevent a recurrence must be presented in the National Assembly. The Chongwadae talks of DLP leaders must seriously note these antidemocratic and antihistorical acts and must express a resolve to bring an end to them.

We do not believe that, contrary to what happened in the National Assembly during the Fifth Republic rule, a strategy to gloss over a similar controversy by saying, "There is no activity by way of schemes" or "That is not true," will not work in the current National Assembly. DLP leader Kim said that he was made to face difficulties in collecting his political funds, that people with whom he met were under investigation, that his telephones were tapped, and that he was shadowed. Are these instances not typical examples of political activities by way of schemes? It is shocking that a leader of the ruling party is a victim of such things. We expect it is possible to find the truth. We urge officials concerned to present measures appropriate to our expectations and demands. We would like to express our opinion on the role of So Tong-kwon, director of the Agency for National Security Planning. He must keep in mind that Director So's attending various meetings to discuss the internal dispute of the DLP arouses people's suspicions. We clearly note that every move of Director So's in which he appears to get involved in "political affairs" arouses people's suspicions with regard to the current controversy over political activities based upon schemes.

KBS Strike Feared To End in 'Violent Clash'

SK2404065090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 24 Apr 90

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—Tough talking by both sides in the two week-long work stoppage at the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) is feared to end in a violent clash between police and strikers.

The government warned the union Monday that it would take any action necessary to normalize the giant network, where thousands of KBS staff have been on strike for 13 days, crippling broadcasts, to demand the appointment of So Ki-won as KBS president be revoked on the grounds that he was closely connected with former dictatorial rulers.

"If the KBS labor union continues to trample on the public's right to know and continues unlawful acts, the government cannot help taking all necessary measures in order to normalize the network at any cost," a government statement said.

The tough-worded statement did not say what "necessary measures" meant, and the information minister ruled out the possibility of immediate police intervention. But informed government sources hinted Tuesday [24 April] the statement was in fact a prelude to a police raid to break up protests led by the network's more than 4,000-member union.

KBS staff reacted strongly to the government statement, which they called a "declaration of war against the people as well as KBS" and vowed to struggle against the government until So stepped down.

The KBS union claims that So's appointment as the network's chief is part of a government plot to regain control of the nation's broadcast media, which were often criticized for unfair and biased reporting under dictatorial rulers but recently began a climb back to public respect with union efforts for fairness.

The government charged that the claim was the result of "obsolete thinking" and that the job action "is not a legal labor activity designed to improve working conditions but is a challenge to the government's right to manage personnel and is an illegal collective action."

This made it clear the government is not ready to surrender to the union's calls.

The stern warning came amid mounting calls by some government hardliners for strong action to prevent the KBS union's practices from spilling over into other sectors and sabotaging industrial peace this spring.

The two sides have been unable to compromise regarding So's appointment since a production boycott by nearly 4,000 employees of the network began April 13, the day after police stormed KBS headquarters to drive out striking unionists.

Police rounded up 117 union members, who were released after questioning, in the toughest action against a media organization since President No Tae-u took office in February 1988.

Seen by many as a mistake, the police raid had the effect of fueling a furor among non-union as well as union staff.

Union members from newspapers, a news agency and three other broadcasting networks have joined the KBS employees in pressing the government to fire So, a spokesman for President Choe Kyu-ha and a former president of the pro-government newspaper SEOUL SHINMUN.

The state-run broadcasting system has a virtual monopoly on television and radio in Korea with three of the four nationwide TV channels and eight of the 12 radio stations. It employs more than 7,000 people at its headquarters in Seoul and at stations in 25 cities.

The government statement, which was endorsed by the justice, home, information and labor ministers, also cautioned that the "illegal behavior may spread to the manufacturing sector and hurt the whole economy."

In this context, the government sees as a bad omen a two-day work slowdown begun on Monday by workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Korea's largest shipbuilder. The Hyundai union has vowed to call a general strike later this week if their demand for the release of a union leader arrested in connection with labor activities is not met.

"Our leaders should be also released, as the KBS union leaders were recently," the Hyundai union said.

The government and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) called an emergency meeting Tuesday to discuss the KBS incident, but was split over what action to take, informed sources said.

They seemed to be leaning toward police intervention to break up the sit-ins, but critics worry that force would be unlikely to normalize the situation.

The opposition, lead by Kim Tae-chung, has strongly warned against mobilization of the police and called for the immediate resignation of So as a solution to the dispute, which has political overtones.

Some reform-minded DLP members, mainly from co-leader Kim Yong-sam's faction, have also indicated that they may seek So's ouster as network chief since the use of force against the media giant could have negative rather than positive repercussions.

Columnist Terms Economic Outlook 'Bleak'

SK2404040790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Apr 90 p 9

["News in Review" column by Pak Chang-sok, assistant economic editor: "Korean Economy Slides Into Deep Swamp"]

[Text] The Korean economy seems stuck in a quagmire of slump. The likelihood of stagflation has become a red-hot topic in news reports of late, with the many economic indicators flashing alarms.

In a word, the life signs of the Korean economy are bleak and dismal as inflation is drifting upward, toward double digits.

Despite the government's introduction of strong medicine to cure the ailing economy, few believe that the nation will be streered clear of a recession, specifically, stagflation, the worst economic condition marked by high inflation together with a decline in business.

The economy has tumbled in the two years in the whirlwind of endless political and social instability since the No Tae-u administration was inaugurated. Industrial productivity has slowed. Wages have hiked. Exports, billed as the prime engine of economic growth, have stalled, while prices have surged up. The share market appears on the brink of a crash. Nothing seems to be faring well at least in the economic sector.

The Cabinet's new economic team, filled with champions of rapid economic growth, has rounded out announcement of its ambitious programs to put the flagging economy back on the right track, unveiling a price stability measure last week as the final step of a series of economy-stimulating measures.

The steps were announced almost at an interval of one week after top economic planner Yi Sung-yun bared what was called a "comprehensive economy-boosting measure" on April 4. Most striking features of the package are the postponement of the system requiring real names in all financial transactions, compulsory registration of all real estate dealings, and cuts of major public utility rates.

The measures ostensibly aim at an economic perkup through revival of exports and price stability. But, despite the government's announcement of emergency bailout steps, the situation remains little changed. Indicators rather make the people pessimistic about the outlook of the national economy. For instance, share prices have recently hit rock bottom with the key barometer sliding to its lowest in nearly one and a half years.

The bourses are awash with fears of a crash. The collapse of the stock market is not a problem for only investors. Its adverse effects may be catastrophic and far-reaching strong enough to deal a devastating blow to the entire people. Brokers blame the lack of freshness in the government's economic package for continuing sluggishness in the stock market.

At the moment, most worrisome for the Korean economy is high inflation. People seem to be startled by a government announcement showing a surge in April retail prices.

According to the price authorities' statistics, consumer prices went up as much as 4.7 percent in the first four months of this year. If the upward trend remains unchecked, the price increase rate is most sure to reach the level of 15 percent or higher by the year-end, doubling or tripling the government's target of 5-7 percent for the whole of this year. All generally concede that the real situation of prices is worse than the government-offered indexes would indicate.

For now, the nation seems doomed to suffer double-digit inflation for the first time in nearly nine years.

Taking the circumstances into consideration, the rampancy of malignant runaway inflation is deemed as a natural consequence. In other words, it can be said to be the unescapable result of misdeeds the incumbent government has made in executing economic and welfare programs.

There are several causes fanning inflation.

First, a main threat to price stability is overly-hiked wages of industrial workers, which have remained out of control since the inauguration of the No administration. Wages in the manufacturing industries last year increased 17.8 percent—nearly triple the growth in production which stood at 6.6 percent. The rapid wage increase ahs served to raise consumption and reduce export competitiveness.

In addition, the state's unusually high purchase prices for agricultural and fishery products are also pointed out as a main factor undermining stability.

A second culprit is widespread speculative fever. Speculation is particularly serious in real estate. Land prices rose 28 percent in 1988 and an additional 32 percent in 1989. They continue to surge again, despite the government's continuing efforts to fight inflation.

Real estate speculation is attributable in part to diversion of an enormous amount of money funneled from the share market. Business sources estimate an aggregate 5 trillion won (7.12 billion U.S. dollars) has recently flowed into real estate investment and other speculative sectors from the stock market.

Skyrocketing land prices have in turn led to the hikes of housing rentals and a sharp raise of public utility rates.

Thirdly, the government's failure in monetary policy cannot be overlooked. Market liquidity, swelled by the reckless release of a huge amount of money for the cause of political and economic gains is aggravating inflation. The economic fiasco is entirely the responsibility of the No administration's mismanagement of economic policies, focused on winning popularity.

Under the cause of seeking a fairer distribution of wealth, the government wittingly tied its hands behind its back while labor disputes were in full swing. The government's lukewarm attitude has brought about drastic hikes of worker wages. That in turn slowed industrial productivity and weakened export competitiveness.

As a step to stabilize prices, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) has decided to shelve the implementation of some state-financed projects planned for this year. Most of the shelved projects are election pledges No made when he was a presidential contender in 1987. The EPB's decision is regarded as somewhat belated but is understandable and worthy of being praised.

It is common knowledge that no elected leader in the world can translate into full the action pledges he makes during election campaigning.

At the moment, people are hoping for stronger leadership to restore the popular trust in the government's policies. This is not just a hope but an urgent need.

Trade Group on Restrictions by U.S., Others

SK2404065890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 24 Apr 90

["Advanced Nations Using Unfair Standards To Restrict Imports"—YONHAP headline]

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—The United States and several other industrialized nations are using complicated technical standards to block imports, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) charged Tuesday [24 April]. A KOTRA report said advanced countries are shifting from restricting imports based on volume and antidumping suits to technical standards and standardization while strengthening various inspection systems. About 40 Korean exports are in difficulty because of technical restrictions imposed by advanced countries, KOTRA said. The report was based on a poll of its eight branches in the United States, Canada, four European Community countries, Japan and Australia.

For instance, the United States bans imports of Korean ginseng and ginseng products on the grounds that the safety of the herb has not been determined. The United States has strengthened standards for automobile exhaust systems, which will deal a blow to Korean car exports. The distance for the inspection will be doubled from five to 10 miles and the time will be lengthened from four to eight months when the new regulations go into force in 1994. The United States, Korea's largest export market, also plans to strengthen electrical efficiency standards for household electric appliances such as refrigerators, air conditioners and dishwashers. Britain is demanding that Korean microwave oven exporters upgrade the safety of their products while France has slapped a virtual ban on Korean telephones, facsimiles and electronic scales unless they meet standards of excessive preciseness and pass a lengthy inspection, KOTRA said. West Germany and Canada are making similarly complicated and unreasonable demands for cars and cigarette lighters, respectively, according to KOTRA.

Ministry Plans To Restructure TV Networks

SK2104052190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0503 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—A plan to drastically restructure South Korea's radio and television networks would create a new commercial tv station, privatize the Munhwa Broadcasting Co. (MBC) and set up a cable tv network in Seoul, an official at the Information Ministry said Saturday [21 April].

The official said the government will set up an educational broadcasting corporation to run one of the three television channels of the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) independently, devoting it exclusively to social education programs, and a specialized broadcasting transmission corporation will be formed by merging the personnel and facilities of KBS and MBC.

Under the extensive restructuring plan, the government will permit a cable tv network in Seoul and will push for inauguration of a production company for KBS and MBC, the official said.

The new commercial tv network, to be created late next year at the earliest, will be managed by a consortium of local business interests to keep it from falling into the hands of a conglomerate, he said.

He also said negotiations are under way between Korea and the United States on shifting the American Forces Korea Television network (AFKN-tv) from a VHF to a UHF band before the end of 1991 to release a channel for the commercial network.

To privatize MBC, the government is considering disposing of its 70 percent share in the network, he said. The shares are held by the state-controlled Association for the Promotion of Broadcasting Culture.

Korea has two tv networks with four channels—three for state-run KBS and one for MBC. A private tv station and a radio station were forcibly disbanded along with several newspapers and news agencies in 1980 in a "streamlining" to usher in President Chon Tu-hwan's rule. Both networks were criticized for politically biased broadcasting under Chon.

Major business conglomerates are interested in acquiring permission to open a commercial broadcasting network, which they see as a lucrative business. But critics warn that the new network should not be owned by a conglomerate since it could be used for private purposes.

They also worry that the government's scheme to reorganize the network structure may be designed to keep the broadcast media under state control. Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol has dismissed this as a totally groundless misunderstanding.

Burma

Information Committee Holds 87th News Conference

BK2104142390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 87th news conference at 1300 today with local and foreign journalists in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted] At the news conference, the Information Committee explained matters concerning the SLORC's attitude toward political parties, the application of martial law, speculation on insurgent activities during the election period, and freedom of writing and freedom of speech of political parties.

First, the Information Committee said that one big political party inquired about the SLORC government's attitude toward political parties. To give the shortest and clearest answer, the SLORC considers political parties simply as political parties. The SLORC government is not a party government. We have repeatedly said that we are an armed forces government that has taken over the responsibilities of the country because of the consequences. We are working to hold a successful multiparty democratic general election. We have also repeatedly said we are not a rival of political parties as the SLORC government is not a party government; we will not meet and hold discussions on political matters with any political party. Our armed forces government is always working to accomplish the four main tasks. At this time, we are aiming and working to achieve the final task of holding a multiparty democratic general election.

There are accusations that we are meeting and holding discussions with some political parties. To clear this matter, we would like to explain clearly to you journalists that our armed forces government has never met and discussed political matters with any political party. However, there are some parties we have summoned and warned on certain matters concerning the SLORC laws, orders, and announcements. Some parties are under the impression that we are having discussions with the political parties we have summoned. We would like to explain why we had to summon and issue warnings to some political parties. Legal action can be taken against some parties that have organized, delivered speeches, and agitated against the laws, orders, and rules laid down by the government. Because of the effect it would have in the upcoming elections, the SLORC government has only warned and forbidden the unlawful acts of some parties.

Next, the Information Committee explained that 50 political parties had been warned 340 times. One big party had been warned 129 times. Accordingly it could be seen how broad-minded the SLORC is in acting to successfully hold a multiparty democratic general election. [passage omitted]

Continuing, the Information Committee gave explanations on the application of martial law. The commander in chief of the armed forces had delegated martial law powers to the regional commanders on 17 July 1989 which are still being exercised. We have explained before that, in reality, martial law was imposed and was in effect since 18 September 1989, the day the SLORC took over the various responsibilities of the country. Now, we have revoked martial law township-wise, once in 1989 and six times in 1990. The breakdown is as follows: Martial law had been revoked in 20 out of 42 townships in Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command area; 14 out of 28 townships in Southern Military Command former Central Military Command area; 33 out of 38 townships in Central Military Command, former Northwest Military Command, area; five out of 53 townships in Northwest Military Command area. Martial law had been therefore revoked from 72 out of 161 townships with the remaining 89 townships still under martial law.

The SLORC government, as an armed forces government, could form military tribunals throughout the country if the need arises. However, martial law had been revoked township-wise, and such authority lies in the commander in chief of the armed forces. There is no such law providing for when and how to use martial law in our country. We apply martial law based on the British Martial Law system, American armed forces martial law system, Indian army, Soviet army, and Pakistani army systems in conformity with the situation in our country. [passage omitted] In conclusion, martial law is needed to enforce law and order to attain peace and tranquillity and for the successful holding of multiparty democratic general elections.

The Information Committee next explained the speculation of insurgent activities during the election period. In the previous news conference we had already explained the letter sent by the Karenni insurgents that Kayah State, also called Karenni State by the Karennis, is not part of Myanmar [Burma] and that elections held in this state would be illegal. [passage omitted] The Karenni insurgents have declared they would obstruct multiparty democratic general elections if they are held in Kayah state. The news item "Kachin rebels back Suu Kyi as a poll candidate" [preceding words spoken in English] about the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] Kachin insurgents, expressing full support for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, appeared in the 14 January 1990 issue of the BANGKOK POST.

There are also news broadcasts from the AIR [All-India Radio] about the insurgent group at the border headed by Thanmani Bo Khin Maung expressing support for one big party. Similarly other insurgent groups have supported the parties of their choice in their own ways and means. Meanwhile the BCP [Burma Communist Party] UG's [underground agents] can conduct aboveground activities also. If this is the case, the public will be threatened and pressured, causing the elections to be unfair. Our SLORC government will not tolerate any insurgent group obstructions made with the aim of destroying the successful holding of the multiparty democratic general elections.

The Information Committee next explained matters relating to the freedom of publication and freedom of speech for political parties. [passage omitted] Some political parties have taken advantage of this freedom. For example, the Patriotic People's Parliamentary Party published and sold a news bulletin 1/90 in September 1989. Now they have published another news bulletin 2/90 using the name Democratic Party for New Society. These two books are connected and the presentations are found to be the same. The Patriotic People's Parliamentary Party had been deregistered under the SLORC order no. 2/90 dated 23 February 1990. That is why the news bulletin no. 2/90 is issued under a different name. It is difficult to judge the voice of the party behind the book. [passage omitted]

The next item is about publication of an appeal from U Nu, patron of the League for Democracy and Peace, urging people to vote for the League for Democracy and Peace candidates. The appeal was signed by U Nu. U Nu formed a parallel government. If you think correctly, this is like an act of treason. U Nu himself had admitted it. It is not right to do such a thing, because a parallel government which is already treasonous is expressing support for a candidate. When we enquired about U Nu's signature, we learned from the party concerned that it was not authentic but from a rubber stamp. They have kept the rubber stamp safely after the issuance of U Nu's announcement on the parallel government. It should not be used in this type of situation. We have summoned and warned responsible persons on 31 March 1990 without taking any action. From this it is evidently clear that freedom of publication has been given.

The Democracy Party published a publication with the heading "Public Servants and Elections" in October 1989. Bohmu Aung of the League for Democracy and Peace, U Chit Khaing from the National League for Democracy, and U Thu Wai from the Democracy Party signed the publication. [passage omitted] It was learned that the publication had been published with only U Thu Wai's consent. [passage omitted]

Regarding freedom of speech, we have allowed two parties daily to broadcast their campaign speeches beginning 12 March and three parties daily beginning 14 April. [passage omitted] Although we have given the freedom of publication and speech, there are some writings that could cause misunderstandings between the people and the armed forces or problems between political parties. We had to summon and give warning to the respective parties. [passage omitted]

Next the Information Committee answered questions from journalists. [passage omitted] The news conference ended at 1430.

Agriculture Minister Leaves for Beijing 20 Apr

BK2004154990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation headed by Lieutenant General Chit Swe, minister for livestock breeding and fisheries and for agriculture and forests, left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this afternoon to attend the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's [FAO] 20th Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting to be held in Beijing, the People's Republic of China, on 23 April.

The delegation was seen off at Yangon Airport by Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister for energy and mines; Brigadier General Abel, minister for planning and finance and for trade; U Ko, director general of the office of the government; U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chinese Ambassador Cheng Ruisheng and embassy officials; Singaporean Charge d'Affaires Lam Peck Heng; Mr. J.S. Larzo, resident representative of the FAO; and departmental officials from the Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Lt. Gen. Chit Swe was accompanied by U Tin Hlaing, managing director of Myanmar Agriculture Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; U Nyunt Maung, director of Myanmar Agriculture Service; U Maung Lay, deputy director; U Myint Iwin, head of office; U Thaw, general manager of Myanmar Timber Enterprise; U Sein Lwin, director of Fisheries Department, Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries; and U Hla Myint, deputy general manager of Myanmar Fisheries Enterprise.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Joint Sea Accord With Thailand on Disputed Area

BK2304054490 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0421 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 23 (BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Thailand have reached agreement, after 10 years of negotiations, on all terms for establishing the Joint Development Area (JDA) for petroleum exploration in the Gulf of Thailand.

A formal agreement setting up the Malaysian-Thai Joint Authority, which will be the authorised body to supervise and conduct development of the area, is expected to be signed at ministerial level here late next month.

Malaysia and Thailand signed an initial agreement on the JDA including consitutional and legislative aspects in Bangkok Saturday [21 April]. The JDA, a 7,300 square km area off the Kelantan coast, is claimed by both Malaysia and Thailand as part of their territory.

Commentary Hails Accord

BK2404101090 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Malaysia and Thailand have finally reached agreement for petroleum exploration in offshore overlapping border areas. After 10 long years, both countries have now agreed to all conditions laid down by the Joint Development Authority, JDA.

This is indeed a milestone to enhance bilateral trade between the two neighbors within ASEAN. To seal the bill, a formal agreement setting up the Malaysia-Thai Joint Authority, MTJA, will be finalized soon. This body would supervise and conduct development in the area.

It is encouraging to note that both countries have reached consensus on many aspects relating to the JDA. This is important, because there should not be any obstacles to common development. Both parliaments are expected to endorse and accept the JDA by June. The latest accord reflects the political will of both sides to reach a compromise for the good of its people. Credit should go mainly to both prime ministers; they are proven promoters of national interest. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and Tun Chatchai have often met and expressed their keenness in resolving the JDA issue.

A major factor that has led to the successful completion of the oil agreement is the excellent ties that have existed between the countries for so long. Again, under the leadership of the two prime ministers, bilateral relations between Malaysia and Thailand can only be described as being possible [as heard] at their best. This can be judged from the cooperation established in many fields, ranging from security to tourism and construction to fishing and general commerce.

As far as the oil agreement is concerned, both countries are to have an equal share of the profits. This is only wise, as both countries claim the JDA area consisting of 7,300 square km off the Kelantan coast as part of their territory. Therefore, sovereignty was a teething problem that stood in the way of an early agreement. But now this has been resolved. Both sides have agreed to retain their territorial right to the area, as insisted by Malaysia.

The opening up of the land for oil exploration will bring much economic benefit to the peoples of both countries. Recently, both countries through their long-standing cooperation managed to bring communist insurgency to an end. Now it will be safe to open up these areas for economic development. From henceforth, the signing of the peace accord with the communists and the JDA will open the floodgates for more joint ventures between the countries. Areas that need to be developed are the ferry services, rail links, and freer road access—all of which would enhance communications between the two countries.

It cannot be denied that there are enormous economic rewards to be gained by both countries. Therefore, even now there is still time for both countries to iron out every single detail relating to the agreement. This is because when the proposed pact is carried out, it would be on a massive scale. Therefore, neither party can afford differences when the actual joint operation is under way. But now the road is clear. All important hurdles have been overcome. The road is now open for cooperation between Malaysia and Thailand to reach a far greater level that has never been achieved before.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Reportedly To Meet Hun Sen in Tokyo

OW2404105790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Bangkok, April 24 KYODO—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Tuesday that he has agreed to meet Hun Sen in Tokyo early June, though he has "no enthusiasm" about it. He said he agreed to the idea because Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan personally "insisted" he should accept the Japanese invitation during their dinner meeting on Monday. "I cannot say no to Thailand, especially now that I live in my country and Thailand is our great neighbour and friend," the prince pleaded to a press crowd at a two-hour conference held in Bangkok.

The resistance leader said he may even sign a peace settlement communique with the Phnom Penh leader during their meeting in Tokyo, but that would only be a "theatrical scene" for the consumption of the international community and not likely to be implemented. The prince said he preferred to have an inter-Cambodian meeting among leaders of all the four warring factions, not a bilateral meeting between himself and Hun Sen which would be "useless" without a concensus with the Khmer Rouge, the militarily strongest resistance faction. "But Thailand and other friends would like me to meet now with Hun Sen only, and I can't say no," the prince said.

The prince expressed worry that his meeting with Hun Sen in Tokyo would amount to securing de facto recognition for Hun Sen by Japan, a third non-communist country to do so after France and Thailand. He said, however, that prior to his next meeting with the Phnom Penh leader, the Thai premier wanted an advance team from both sides to meet in Bangkok sometime in May to prepare for the encounter with Hun Sen. An aide close to Sihanouk told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Sihanouk saw the timing proposed for the new meeting with Hun Sen problematic. The prince would prefer that the meeting take place later, after the start of the rainy season and the next meeting of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. "The prince is also anxious to know the reactions of various parties toward his latest nine-point proposal, made earlier this month. So far Phnom Penh has kept quiet and only the Khmer Rouge has said they would accept it as a basis for further negotiation," according to the aide.

The prince also commented on a newly proposed triangular meeting to facilitate a Cambodian peace involving China, Vietnam and Thailand, saying that he believed China is not interested in the formula. "China prefers a larger meeting among the international community, not a limited meeting to confront directly with Vietnam," the prince said.

Sihanouk arrived in Bangkok on Monday from his jungle residence in northwestern Cambodia bordering Thailand, and will leave on Wednesday for Beijing to visit an ailing relative. He will return to Thailand by the second week of May, according to his aide.

Hun Sen's Rejection of Peace Clauses Criticized

BK2104111790 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Political commentary: "Hun Sen Has His Back Against the Wall"]

[Text] Lately, His Royal Highness Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk put forth a nine-point peace plan in keeping with a proposal by Hun Sen except for two clauses which the latter has rejected. The rejection shows that Hun Sen has his back against the wall, and he is not able to find any more excuses to hamper a peace settlement to bring genuine independence to Cambodia. The nine-point proposal drafted by the samdech at Sereipheap Village in a liberated zone controlled by the Sihanoukist National Army is as follows:

1. Proclamation of a cease-fire in Cambodia.
2. In order to avoid placing the cart before the ox, it is necessary prior to the cease-fire proclamation that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council send an armed contingent to Cambodia to monitor the cease-fire. The armed force should be placed under the command of the United Nations, that is under the high command of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.
3. Establishment of an international control mechanism to be placed under the chairmanship of the UN Secretary General.
4. The two governments—the illegally Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin government and the UN-recognized National Government of Cambodia—could be maintained on the condition that all their administrative powers be transferred, pending free elections, to a UN administrative authority [UNAA]. As for the powers in foreign policy and diplomacy, these should be delegated to a supreme national council [SNC].
5. On the establishment of the SNC, the samdech has agreed with Hun Sen that the council be composed of six members from each side.
6. As far as the UNAA is concerned, it should be headed by the UN secretary general.
7. The samdech has agreed that non-political and non-legislative public services and technical administrative services of the Heng Samrin regime be preserved and placed at the disposal of the UNAA.
8. General elections in Cambodia are to be jointly organized by the SNC and the UNAA.
9. The SNC should proclaim Cambodia's neutrality, and an international conference on Cambodia should offer its recognition and guarantee to Cambodia as a neutral state.

In the nine-point plan, Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk has agreed to all of the important demands made by Hun Sen. In the fourth and fifth clauses, the samdech has agreed to preserve both governments, as requested by Hun Sen, on the condition that all administrative powers are delegated to the UNAA for the administration of the country and the organization of genuinely free elections. He has also agreed that the SNC be composed of six members from each side: six from the Heng Samrin regime and six from the tripartite Cambodian resistance. This is also made in line with Hun Sen's demand. As the important points of his demands have already been fulfilled, Hun Sen now has his back against the wall. If Hun Sen wants to delay now to preserve the communist Heng Samrin regime, he (?could never do so). If he was opposed to the presence of an international peacekeeping force to maintain peace and order in Cambodia on the pretext that it is a violation of Cambodia's sovereignty, the Hun Sen group in rejecting the plan would now bear a heavier responsibility for the country's fate.

The UN peacekeeping contingent is a legitimate force and is placed under the United Nations, the world's top organization. The force has a well-defined mission: Apart from maintaining security for the Cambodian people, it is to guarantee Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well. The Hun Sen group has no excuse whatsoever to deny delegating powers to the United Nations prior to the elections. If the delegation of power is rejected, this means that Hun Sen and his group do not want to see a just solution to the Cambodian problem as he had professed. In conclusion, if Hun Sen and his team have their backs against the wall and do want a genuine political solution to the Cambodian problem, they should agree with the latest proposal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. If your group resists, it is tantamount to opposing Cambodia's interest and ignoring what Vietnam is doing in Cambodia. Your group will be called the puppet who sold out to the foreigner for personal benefits.

VODK Reports Sihanouk's New Year Message

BK2404071290 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] On 16 April, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia and leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces, sent a message on the traditional New Year to our compatriots. Our Voice of Democratic Kampuchea would like to present excerpts on major points of his message.

After presenting greetings to our compatriots the samdech said: On this New Year, I would like to inform all

7 million compatriots that I do not want war. When samdech euv [Sihanouk's popular title] was head of state, I protected all the children and maintained full independence for our people with territorial integrity. Afterward, the samdech appealed for a quick end to the war in Cambodia. He said: The Vietnamese came to our country to exterminate our Cambodian race. Hundreds and thousands of villages in Cambodia have become Vietnamese. Along our Cambodian border, Vietnam, with the collaboration of Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, has annexed our territory, islands, and hundreds and thousands of our villages from Kratie to Kampot. Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri have become Vietnamese provinces. Canals have been dug through Kampot, Takeo, Kandal, and Svay Rieng and used as new borders. Vietnam has annexed many kilometers of our territory. In Svay Rieng, places in the Parrot Peak, such as Chantrea, have been annexed by Vietnam the way Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory in south Vietnam] was annexed. Vietnamese citizens have settled in Stung Treng and Kratie. In Cambodia, over a million Vietnamese nationals have destroyed and plundered our resources such as the Angkor temple.

Hun Sen loves power so much that he has sold the country to Vietnam. The Vietnamese are going to annex our upper Cambodia and make it a Vietnamese province the way Kampuchea Kraom was annexed. This is the result of the betrayal of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin-Chea Sim clique which has served Vietnamese colonialism since 1978 when Vietnam invaded our country. In the future, this clique will not change its policy of selling out the nation. Hun Sen and the new Khmer Vietminh party have slandered and damaged my prestige. Some countries, such as France, have sided with the clique. Newspaper articles have been written and radio and television programs broadcast to slander me the way Lon Nol did from 1970 to 1975. This is aimed at sinking me to prevent me from serving the nation in the national and international arenas. Despite all this, I do not take offense.

The samdech further said: I struggled against France for national independence. I struggled against America for national independence. I fight against Vietnam also for national independence. I have to fight. I have only a small army, but we have to fight. My army troops fight Hun Sen and Vietnam out of our own will because we hate Hun Sen and Vietnam. Furthermore, we fight to win back our independence and territorial integrity which Vietnam has taken away, such as Kaoh Tral Island. We have to demand our territory back. We will not accept this. We will not allow Vietnam to make Cambodia its satellite. I want peace but with independence and territorial integrity for the nation.

The present Hun Sen regime is very corrupt and unjust, and this has greatly angered the common people. The regime is very corrupt like that of Lon Nol. In the long run, the common people, who form the majority in Cambodia and are masters of the land, will no longer support the clique. The Lon Nol regime survived thanks to the United States. Vietnam is now assisting Hun Sen; the Soviet Union has replaced the United States and is assisting Hun Sen. That is why Hun Sen can survive.

There are now 40,000 Vietnamese soldiers remaining in Cambodia. They are fighting us in liberated zones. We fight Vietnam because it does not restore our territorial integrity. Only when Vietnam does this will we be satisfied. However, despite Vietnam being such an obstacle, I, Sihanouk, have been very flexible. Hun Sen said I love power, but it is Hun Sen himself who loves more power. This group will not go along with me. Therefore, things will end only when the Khmer Rouge attack Phnom Penh. On 9 April, I forwarded a plan to the four parties. The samdech talked about the essence of his nine-point peace plan in these terms:

Hun Sen wants a cease-fire and wants various troops to remain where they are. I agree with him on everything. I only ask that Vietnamese troops hiding in Cambodia be withdrawn to Vietnam; that over a million Vietnamese nationals plundering Cambodian territory return to Vietnam; that Cambodian territory be restored to Cambodia; and that Vietnam leave in an orderly manner through the United Nations and the Red Cross. If anyone hides ammunition or if the Khmer Rouge dare to hide weapons to threaten others, the United Nations should be asked to check into this. The United Nations should be asked to ensure peace; in particular, the United Nations should be asked to check whether Cambodia's land and maritime borders have been modified. Hun Sen and Vietnam said this is not true. On this issue, my troops have conducted investigations to present evidence to the international community.

Finally, the samdech said: Hun Sen, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann should quickly meet; from my side, I agree in advance to follow the other three parties. I do not seek interests for myself and for my party because I fight for national independence. I do not have any objection as long as Hun Sen, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann agree among themselves. I only ask for two things: first, for Cambodia to have 100 percent independence, and second, for Cambodia's borders to be the way they were in 1969. I do not want power. I fight for national independence.

On 9 April, I agreed to many of Hun Sen's demands, even though some of those demands were unreasonable, except for the first and second points such as the one on UN supervision. I would like to inform the clergy and children that samdech euv will not create an obstacle. I have agreed to a lot of Hun Sen's demands. Whatever is decided, Sihanouk and his party will go along with it. It is my goal. I have never betrayed the nation since I was born.

Resistance Reports Progress in Svay Chek Attack

*BK2404011990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 Apr 90 p 6*

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet—Cambodian guerrillas claim they overran three important government positions yesterday in a big attack to retake Svay Chek, a strategic northwestern town reduced in recent months to charred rubble by seesaw fighting. A force of 2,000 guerrillas began attacking Svay Chek on Sunday [22 April] morning, Ok Serei-Sopheak, spokesman for the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] told the ASSOCIATED PRESS. Western and guerrilla sources also have reported heavy fighting recently in three other provinces where the communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas are operating. However, no details of the battles in the provinces of Mongkolborei, Kompong Thom and Kompong Speu were available. Kompong Thom is in central Cambodia and Kompong Speu to the west of Phnom Penh.

Ok Serei-Sopheak said the KPNLF guerrillas yesterday morning overran the villages of Treas, Tamoan and Don Pok, to the north of Svay Chek. They also had seized five other government positions around Svay Chek, he said. He also claimed the guerrillas had carried out a commando raid inside the provincial capital of Sisophon, a strategic crossroads 50 kilometres east of here. In their first-ever attack on the town, the guerrillas succeeded in destroying a fuel depot there, Ok Serei-Sopheak said. "The purpose of the attack on Sisophon was to demoralise the (government forces) and show we can strike at the heart of the enemy defence system," he said. The 38 guerrilla commandos were guided into Sisophon by government defectors, he claimed.

The guerrillas say if they can retake Svay Chek they will have recovered all the territory lost in a government counteroffensive that began in February. Some 15,000 people lived in Svay Chek before it became the focus of heavy fighting. The town was razed after guerrillas attempted to retake it in early March. Guerrilla and Western sources say no buildings remain standing there. Thousands of civilians have fled the recent fighting, some across the border to refugee camps in Thailand. [passage omitted]

Thai Sources Warn of 'Showdown' at Pailin

*BK2404012190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 Apr 90 p 6*

[Text] Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Phnom Penh government troops are ready for a showdown in western Cambodia over the town of Pailin and control of its lucrative ruby mines, Thai intelligence sources said yesterday. Thai authorities have warned traders and miners to stay away from the area, which borders Thailand, but said the prospect of riches was luring hundreds of Thais across the frontier regardless.

The rival communist armies were facing each other about three kilometres outside Pailin and a battle was thought to be imminent, REUTERS in Bangkok reported the Thai sources as saying. The Khmer Rouge had withdrawn its forces from the town itself and were establishing a frontline in the Bar Lang district, about six km from Pailin, to protect the several thousand miners there, they said. "They will defend it at all cost because of the income from the gems," one source said. However a spokesman for the Sihanoukist National Army, the Khmer Rouge's allies in a guerrilla alliance, said that as far as he knew the Khmer Rouge were still in the town.

Pailin was the most important town seized by the guerrilla alliance in the offensive it launched after the Vietnamese troops fighting alongside the Cambodian army returned home last September. Its riches offer the Khmer Rouge a measure of independence from China, which takes care of its material needs. The Khmer Rouge last week increased the "protection fee" it charges miners from 800 baht to 2,000 baht every two weeks, said a Thai civil servant contacted in the border town of Borai. Concessions for mining can cost as much as 10,000 baht per square wa (about 1.5 square metres [figure as published]), he said. Gem exports are among Cambodia's most valuable, although under guerrilla control and technically illegal.

Paper Reports 'Impressive Gains' by Resistance

*BK2204064690 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 Apr 90 p 3*

[Report by Somphong Kittinaradon: "Cambodia Fighting Approaching Crucial Stage"]

[Text] As the pro-West Cambodian resistance force of Gen Sak Sutsakhan is engaged by government forces in the northwestern battle zone, its two allies—the battle-hardened Khmer Rouge and Sihanoukist fighters—are slowly closing in on the capital from its northern and southwestern perimeters, intelligence sources told THE NATION yesterday. The sources who monitored the Cambodian fighting deep inside the country confirmed reports by the resistance that the Khmer Rouge and the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists [ANS] recently scored impressive gains in their joint thrust into the central province of Kompong Thom, which lies north of Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge's offensive in Kompong Speu, a province located between Phnom Penh and the Kompong Som province with the strategic deep-sea port bearing the same name to the southwest.

In the Siem Reap province on strategic Highway 6 (the highway runs from Phnom Penh to the northwest of Cambodia through Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Sisophon, the capital seat of Banteay Meanchey province), the joint Khmer Rouge-ANS force continued to close in on Sisophon. However, the intelligence sources said they were confident that the resistance would not try to overrun Siem Reap provincial town for fear that such an offensive would damage Angkor Wat situated very close to the provincial capital of Sisophon. Apart from the provincial town itself, the government has also concentrated its forces in and around the historic temple, according to the resistance and intelligence sources.

A summary of fighting in the above-mentioned battle zones is as follows.

—On the Svay Chek-Thmar Puok front, government troops, allegedly backed by Vietnamese fighters and armed with sophisticated BN 21 multi-headed rocket launchers, recaptured the two strategic villages of Thmar Puok and Svay Chek on Highway 59 running parallel to the border from Sisophon to the south early this month, effectively halting the advance by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under Gen Sak's command. The KPNLF force, however, struck back and recaptured Thmar Puok from the government on April 10. The two rival forces are at the moment engaged in the battle for Svay Chek.

The intelligence sources said the government's offensive against the KPNLF force was launched in late February shortly before the Jakarta informal negotiations among rival Cambodian forces and some other countries. And one of the aims of the government trust was to strengthen the government's hand at the negotiating table in Jakarta. The government also wanted to generate an impression that the resistance had failed to penetrate from their bases on the Thai border into the interior of Cambodia. The strategic aim of the government in stepping up operations on the border is to cut the logistic bases of the resistance from its guerrillas and fighters operating in the interior. The intelligence sources, however, said that the stronger Khmer Rouge force and the ANS were apparently more interested in capturing strategic inland areas rather than the embattled zone close to the Thai border.

While pinning down the government-Vietnamese forces deployed in major positions in the border areas, the Khmer Rouge-ANS forces are seeking to strike at the rear line bases of the government deeper inside Cambodia. "The resistance forces, particularly the Khmer Rouge, will not bother to capture Sisophon, Siem Reap and even Battambang for the time being. They just advance past the towns," commented one intelligence source who has been monitoring the military situation in the neighbouring country.

—Deeper in Battambang province to the east of Sisophon on Highway 6, four Khmer Rouge divisions (116, 519, 912 and 980) and four other ANS divisions (3, 5, 8 and 9) jointly attacked a strategic district town of Varin on Highway 68 north of Siem Reap on April 10 and overran the town five days later. Earlier on April 8, a nearby government position at Ang Pou Chum, also north of Siem Reap, fell to the resistance force. The resistance's plan is to strangle the Siem Reap provincial seat, and not launch a conventional offensive for fear of damaging Angkor Wat, the sources said.

—In another major battle zone east of Siem Reap province in Kompong Thom, also situated on the same strategic highway, three ANS divisions (1, 5 and 15), two Khmer Rouge divisions (616 and 712) and one KPNLF division (972) swept into Stoung district just north of Kompong Thom provincial seat on April 12 after having overrun the districts of Krayea, Pralay, Nipich and Prasat Balang northwards.

The intelligence sources said the resistance offensive virtually decimated Division 20 of the government army in what was nearly a full-scale conventional war. The government admitted in its own report that Division 20 lost 20 troops in the battle at Prasat Balang. The resistance, however, put the death toll higher and claimed that it captured alive more than 30 Vietnamese belonging to the division. The division retreated from Prasat Balang district to Stoung after a fierce battle. The force suffered another major setback at Stoung and was forced to pull back to Kompong Thom, the headquarters of the Second Army Region command and the provincial capital.

The ANS reported that 75 enemy troops were found dead in the two battlefields while the government army put the death toll at 40. The resistance reported that it seized two sets of 105 mm and 122 mm artillery pieces and destroyed a total of 26 military trucks, the sources said. "From our intelligence reports, the Heng Samrin (government) Second Army Region was shocked at the heavy loss and admitted that it did not have enough military strength to crush the resistance fighters. At best, they admitted, they can only defend Kompong Thom," one intelliegence source said.

At present, the Khmer Rouge-ANS fighters are engaged in heavy fighting involving the use of heavy military hardware at the two district towns of Kompong Svay and Santuk. Kompong Svay district is situated on Highway 6 between Stoung district town and Kompong Thom provincial capital while Santuk is situated to the northeast of Kompong Thom. The sources said that the resistance was apparently bent on seizing Kompong Thom. "I believe that they are capable of achieving the goal if they are given such heavy military hardware as artillery and tanks from their Chinese friends," one source said.

—In Kompong Speu province, a Khmer Rouge force operating from its hideouts in a mountain range west of its capital and Highway 4, has seized several district towns between Kompong Som deep-sea port and Kompong Speu the provincial capital. The strength and identities of the Khmer Rouge force were still not known, the intelligence sources said. The government force tried to recapture the lost district towns from the Khmer Rouge, but to no avail. If the provincial capital falls to the Khmer Rouge, Phnom Penh will be cut off from the country's major deep-seaport of Kompong Som.

Kompong Speu is situated on Highway 4 between Kompong Som and Phnom Penh and is about 40 kms south of the capital. The only logistic support for the country's capital in that scenario will be Highway 1 between the capital and Ho Chi Minh City in south Vietnam. Ironically, the military strategy of Phnom Penh and that of the resistance is based on the same principle. While the government force is trying to control the border areas to separate the resistance fighters inside from their logistic bases on the border, the resistance is seeking to penetrate as deep as possible to cut the government forces on the border from the inland areas. The only difference is that they were moving in opposite directions.

The intelligence sources said that despite the much-publicized dry-season offensive by the government in the Thmar Puok-Svay Chek battlefield, Phnom Penh has so far failed to check the flow of logistics to the Khmer Rouge and the ANS. The sources cited as an example the failure of a major government offensive against the Khmer Rouge stronghold at the western border town of Pailin west of Battambang.

With the arrival of Vietnamese reinforcements in March, government forces mounted an offensive last March, moving westward along Highway 10 from Baan Treng, the forward command of the force defending Battambang provincial town. The force tried to recapture Samlot district and Pang Poloem on the highway, which had previously been lost to the Khmer Rouge, but were pushed back to Baan Treang. The resistance, meanwhile, has capitalized on the spread of the government forces from the interior to the western border by trying to disrupt communications and transportation along Highway 4, Highway 5, Highway 6. The stretch of Highway 5 between Battambang Leach district has been frequently sabotaged by resistance guerrillas and the rail transportation between Leach, located west of Phnom Penh, and Battambang has been frequently cancelled. The situation is no better for the government along Highway 6 and Highway 4.

If the slow but steady advances in the inland areas by the resistance forces, particularly by the Khmer Rouge-ANS force, continue unchecked, Phnom Penh would predictably be in a difficult position, militarily and politically. Facing the looming challenge, the government may resort to any of the two options—bringing in more Vietnamese troops and sophisticated military hardware or pulling back their troops from the frontier. For the resistance, the forthcoming monsoon season is expected to provide them with favourable conditions to further their military advance. Their complaint is the lack of heavy military hardware such as artillery pieces and tanks and as the fighting is expected to escalate during the wet season, it is probable that the fighting could turn into a full-fledged conventional warfare. In that scenario, the possibility that the resistance may receive artillery pieces and tanks for the first time cannot be ruled out.

VONADK Says Over 400 SRV Troops Sent

BK2404012890 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Between 18 and 20 April, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors sent a regiment of Vietnamese troops from Vietnam's 7th Military Region in Tay Ninh Province to the puppet 2d Military Region in Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom Provinces to help salvage the Vietnamese puppets who were in great panic due to repeated attacks by Cambodian national resistance forces. The Vietnamese regiment of over 400 troops was escorted by a number of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and artillery pieces.

On 20 April, some puppet army commanders in Phnom Penh, including the chief of the puppet General Staff Department, went to Kompong Thom Province to welcome the Vietnamese forces from Vietnam's 7th Military Region. The Vietnamese advisers and experts who are supervising the puppet army in Phnom Penh also went there to help arrange plans to rescue their puppets from a debacle.

According to reliable sources, the puppets are suffering a serious shortage of manpower because nearly all the puppet regular forces together with the Vietnamese troops are engaged on Route 10-Battambang battlefield and on battlefields along railroads and Route 5 east of Battambang. Moreover, the remaining puppet soldiers from provincial and district units have been sent to Sisophon, Kompong Thom, Pursat, Kompong Speu, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields. That is why the puppets have suffered the shortage of manpower. In addition, these soldiers have lost the will to fight and think only of ways to desert the battlefield and the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets in order to return home or join the national resistance forces.

Observers who have learned about the dispatch of the over 400 Vietnamese troops from Vietnam's 7th Military Region in Tay Ninh Province asked the following questions: How many of them will be daring to fight? How many of them who dare not fight will desert the battlefield? How can these fresh Vietnamese troops fight on Kompong Thom battlefield when the puppet soldiers there have already been routed, the puppet administrations in various localities have been dismantled and dispersed, and the people have deserted the Vietnamese enemy troops and their puppets? Moreover, as the people have opposed both, how can the fresh Vietnamese troops fight in a situation where they are just like blind people?

Report on 14 Villages 'Liberated' in Kompong Speu

BK2204013590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] On 19 April, our Cambodian national resistance forces attacked two communes, Pich Moni and Toek L'ak, in Kong Pisei District [Kompong Speu Province] on southwest Phnom Penh battlefield, freeing puppet village and commune officials. We killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers; destroyed two commune offices and some war materiel; and seized an SKS rifle. We liberated 14 villages: Chas, Trapeang Snuol, Kop Dangkao, Andong Kap Chhke, Tuol M'am, Trapeang

Thnal, Pchoek Chrum, Thnal Bat, Trapeang Roka, Pich Moni, Kandal, Trapeang Pring, Kor, and Prey Kantouch.

Editorial 'Vehemently' Rejects Sihanouk's Plan

BK2304035490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Apr 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial, date not given: "Another Outmoded Maneuver of Sihanouk"]

[Text] Lately, Sihanouk, a leader of the three Cambodian opposition groups with the Pol Pot gang as the ringleader, has been launching successive maneuvers to deceive the others that he, who joins hands with the Pol Pot clique in opposing the Cambodian people's rebirth and who [words indistinct], desires to quickly achieve peace for the Cambodian people. In an interview with a VOA correspondent, Sihanouk distorted facts about Cambodia and grossly accused the government of the State of Cambodia of lacking goodwill and unwilling to settle the Cambodian problem because it rejected Sihanouk's nine-point peace plan mapped out in Bangkok. In fact, Sihanouk did so in an attempt to [words indistinct] international community. This seems to be the last stage of attempt by Sihanouk and the three opposition groups in their adventure to drag on the war of bloodshed in Cambodia.

The victories won in early April by our Cambodian People's Armed Forces in their operations to drive the reactionary forces out of Thmar Puok District seat and to sweep the Cambodian opposition forces off other areas adjacent to the Thai border, during which Sihanouk was also compelled to abandon his so-called liberated zone and fled to Bangkok, constituted their most serious defeats ever suffered in the military field following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. These victories caused a great impact both at home and in the international arena. At home, the Cambodian people are resolutely advancing on the road that we have chosen. In the international arena, with each passing day, more and more countries, particularly Western countries, have pledged they will no longer vote for the Cambodian seat to be given to the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea at the coming UN General Assembly to be held toward the end of this year.

This has caused Sihanouk to be in great panic and despair. However, with the support of some countries and the Pol Pot clique, which still clings to its desire to return to power in Cambodia, Sihanouk has tried to launch more schemes by carrying out his so-called five-point proposal and resorting to his latest nine-point peace plan which he mapped out in Bangkok. As a matter of fact, his nine-point peace plan is just a maneuver and does not have anything to be called a new concession in contributing to settling the Cambodian problem politically through peaceful means. The so-called nine-point peace plan is just a scheme for serving the strategic aims of Sihanouk's five-point proposal known to all as a maneuver to blaze a trail for the Pol Pot clique to return to power in Cambodia. Sihanouk plans to leave Bangkok for Beijing on 25 April. This clearly shows that Sihanouk still does not want to dissociate himself from the Pol Pot clique.

We vehemently reject Sihanouk's so-called nine-point peace plan. We believe that genuine peace in Cambodia can be achieved only when all the solutions to the Cambodian problem provide the Cambodian people with guarantees that lead to the prevention of the Pol Pot clique's return to power in Cambodia.

Heng Samrin Greets Bay of Pigs Victory Day

BK2404064890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the Cuban people's victory over U.S. aggression in the Bay of Pigs, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The message notes:

I would like to extend warmest fraternal greetings to you on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people. The 19th of April 1961 was the historic victory day won by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by the comrade. It was the day that emphasized the resolute stance in defense of national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the fraternal Cuban people who valiantly confronted all attempts to hinder the revolutionary movement in their country. We fully support the firm stance of the Cuban Government in pledging to build a socialist state on this Caribbean island and to strive for peace in this region. We would like once again to express our militant solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people in their struggle for national sovereignty, particularly their struggle against the recent provocative acts by the United States in beaming its TV transmission into Cuba. May the bond of fraternal solidarity between our two parties, governments, and peoples further develop and consolidate even more profoundly. On this significant day, I would like to extend my affection to you and wish you more brilliant victories in fulfilling your noble mission.

Leaders Receive Outgoing Cuban Ambassador

Hun Sen Meets Envoy

BK2104150190 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1108 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 April (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of the State of Cambodia's Foreign Affairs, received in Phnom

Penh on Friday [20 April] Viriato Mora Diaz, ambassador of Cuba, who came to bid farewell at the completion of his term in Cambodia.

On the occasion, Chairman Hun Sen said he highly valued the mission accomplished by the ambassador, considering it an active contribution in reinforcing the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries, Cambodia and Cuba.

The Cambodian leader thanked the Cuban party, government, and people for their steadfast support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people. He pointed to the stance of the Cambodian party, government, and people which are always in support of the cause of the Republic of Cuba.

Hun Sen also briefed the Cuban ambassador on the military situation in the country as well as the diplomatic efforts by the State of Camoodia, especially in the quest for a political solution to the Cambodian problem since the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia.

In his reply, Viriato Mora Diaz thanked the Cambodian Government and people for having upheld the just struggle of the Cuban people. He reaffirmed that the Cuban party, government, and people were always on the side of the Cambodian people.

He highly esteemed the all-around achievements gained by the Cambodian people saying that despite difficulties the latter would ultimately win the final victory.

Chea Sim Meets Envoy

BK2404072190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] At the National Assembly cabinet on the morning of 23 April, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, received Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Cambodia, who came to pay him a courtesy call and take leave of him at the end of his successful seven-year diplomatic mission to the State of Cambodia.

Comrade Chea Sim thanked the Cuban ambassador deeply for fulfilling the noble diplomatic mission to Cambodia in a spirit of proletarian internationalism, for contributing to closely strengthening the bonds of solidarity, and for actively supporting the Cambodian people's struggle for peace and happiness. Comrade Chea Sim went on to say that in the past 11 years, the State of Cambodia has steadily developed and advanced in all fields thanks to the unreserved support of socialist countries throughout the world, including the fraternal Cuban party, government, and people, who have made wholehearted efforts to assist the Cambodian people. The relationship between Cuba and Cambodia is most important and inspires pride.

In his reply, Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz expressed deep gratitude to the Cambodian party, government, and people for creating all kinds of conditions for him to fulfill his diplomatic task and live in Cambodia for the past seven years. He also assured the comrade chairman that once he is back home, he will inform his party and government that he is back; he will inform his party and government of this excellent result and support the just struggle of the Cambodian people.

EC Parliament Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK2104044390 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0408 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 21—A delegation of European Parliament led by Claude Cheysson, former French foreign minister (Socialist Party), arrived here Friday [20 April] morning for a week-long visit to Cambodia.

The delegation, which also included two representatives of the Christian Party and one of the Liberal Party [not further specified], was welcomed at Pochentong airport by Hor Nam Hong, Cabinet minister and assistant of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on foreign affairs, and other officials.

While here, the delegation is scheduled to meet with Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; and Chea Sim, president of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Constuction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland. It will also visit a number of economic and cultural establishments in the country.

Phnom Penh Front Delegation Returns From Laos

BK2304060490 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0415 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 23—The Cambodian delegation led by Dr. Mi Samedi, chairman of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland of Phnom Penh capital, returned here on April 20 after a two-week visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

While in Vientiane, the delegation was received by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and acting president of the LPDR. It also held talks with a delegation of the Vientiane front on the front activities of the two capitals.

Indonesia

Suharto Expresses Support for Palestinians

BK2304095290 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0907 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Jakarta, Apr 23 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto received credentials from Palestinian ambassador to Indonesia Ribhbi Hallum during a ceremony at the Merdeka Presidential Palace here on Monday [23 April].

The ceremony taking place before the head of state also received letters of credence from the newly appointed Mexican Ambassador to Indonesia Jesus Domene Vazquez.

President Suharto said in his speech after receiving the Palestinian envoy's credentials, that Indonesia is very concerned over the recent resettlement of Jewish emigrants in the Israeli-occupied territories. He also criticised the resettlement of the Jewish emigrants, who are mostly coming from the Soviet Union. "The resettlement of the Jewish emigrants by the Israeli Government on the West Bank constitutes an act that will have far reaching consequencies," the president said.

Present on that occasion were Minister/State Secretary Murdiono and Foreign Minister ad interim L.B. Murdani.

According to President Suharto, the resettlement of the Jewish emigrants in the occupied territories would change the demographic equilibrum, violate the legitimate rights of Palestine and cause new tensions in the region.

In addition, he went on, such an action also constituted a violation against the United Nations resolutions on Palestine and other international laws which barred Israel from changing the demographic composition in the occupied territories through development of new resettlements.

The president further firmly stated that Indonesia would continuously support every effort to seek a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem. In this connection, he said, Indonesia is of the opinion that the holding of an international peace conference in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations as the best way towards a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The conference, he went on, is a realistic and comprehensive framework to bring all concerened parties in the Palestinian issue, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), into an overall negotiation process.

During the ceremony, ambassador Hallum read out a letter from the Palestinian President, Yasir 'Arafat, to President Suharto in which 'Arafat expressed hopes that the presentation of the credentials will mark the further development of cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

'Arafat said that the Indonesian attitude and the support for the struggle of the Palestinian people were highly appreciated and respected by the PLO.

Meanwhile, new Mexican Ambassador Jesus Domene Vazquez when presenting his letters of credence to President Suharto also said that his country is very eager to strengthen its relations with Indonesia.

The head of state warmly welcomed the willingness of the Mexican Government by stating that for Indonesia friendship, cooperation and international understanding constitute strong pillars in an independent and active foreign policy.

Energy Minister on Plans for Gas Pipeline Network

BK2104075190 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0718 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Apr 21 (OANA/ANTARA)—Private businesses will build gas pipelines in Indonesia and bear the costs, and the government is only to pay a sort of toll for the use of the pipelines, Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita said here Friday [20 April].

He added that the project will be carried out by using an interconnection system from the gas fields in East Kalimantan to those of the Madura coast, East Java, and later to Jakarta, South Sumatera, Riau, Batam, and finally to Lhok Sukon, Atjeh Province.

The project is part of those in the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), he said when receiving Japanese buyers of Indonesia's natural gas.

Giving an example, the minister said the pipeline from Atjeh to Natuna can be connected to the Batam Island and then to Singapore.

Most of Indonesia's gas fields in East Kalimantan and Atjeh are directed for exports such as to Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and ASEAN member states, while the offshore natural gas resources in Madura are to meet domestic needs, he said.

As to the need for constructing new refineries in Riau for processing natural gas from Natuna, Ginanjar said it will be cheaper if refineries for liquefied natural gas (LNG) are built in Lhok Seumawe, Atjeh.

A pipeline from Natuna's gas field to Lhok Seumawe is estimated to cost about three billion U.S. dollars, while constructing new refineries will need about 700 million U.S. dollars for one train only and it will be 4.3 billion U.S. dollars for six trains. [passage omitted]

Laos

Oudom Khatthi-gna Attends Cambodian Reception

BK2404100990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] On the evening of 11 April, Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to Laos, held a reception at his residence in Vientiane in celebration of the Songkan traditional New Year festival. Attending the reception were Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate Political Bureau member, secretary, and head of the Organizing Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee; Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee and acting minister of foreign affairs; and ministers, deputy ministers, and many high-ranking cadres from various branches. Members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Laos also attended this reception.

In his traditional New Year greetings speech, Ambassador Long Kem pointed to achievements in various fields, in particular the achievements of the Cambodian people in defending and building the country. These have brought improvements in the daily living conditions and have resulted in raising to a higher level the prestige of the State of Cambodia in the international arena. He also noted that, at present, world public opinion has paid attention to the various proposals aimed at settling the Cambodian problem through political means and has increasingly supported the stand of the State of Cambodia on a quick settlement of the problem.

On this occasion, Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun also delivered a speech. He sincerely hailed the stand of the State of Cambodia, and expressed conviction that the State of Cambodia will achieve even greater victories in all fields. He also wished for further consolidation and profound development on the basis of the new changes in each country and the friendship relations and special solidarity between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Cambodia.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Visits Savannakhet Province

BK2404095990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] On 19 April, Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, visited and addressed the local administrative committee and fraternal people of Saibouli District, Savannakhet Province. On this occasion a large crowd of people listened to Nouhak Phoumsavan' address. In his address, Nouhak Phoumsavan pointed to the Central Committee's concern for the living conditions of the multiethnic people. He also instructed the people on certain methods of producing agricultural goods, in particular for the coming main rice farming season, with the intent of making this year's production season one of great victory.

Sali Vongkhamsao Meets Chinese Friendship Group

BK2004145290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] This morning Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning, and finance, received the delegation of the Chinese Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries led by Mrs. Wang Xiaxian, vice president of the association. During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Sali Vongkhamsao praised the first visit to Laos of the delegation and expressed his desire for the further strengthening of relations between Laos and China. The delegation informed Sali Vongkhamsao about its activities during the visit to Laos, in particular the exchange of views with the Lao side on future cooperation between the two countries' friendship associations. Sali Vongkhamsao wished the delegation a safe trip back home. The delegation concluded its five-day friendship visit to Laos and returned home on 20 April.

Kaysone Phomvihan Meets Ambassador to Australia

BK2404124990 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 24 (KPL)—Mr. Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on April 23 Mr. Vang Latsavong who was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] to Australia.

Mr. Kaysone Phomvihan spoke with the ambassador about the foreign policy of the Lao PDR in the new period of restructuring, especially the widening of foreign investment in Laos.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers also gave an advice to the ambassador to do his utmost to promote and develop the relations and cooperation between the two countries—Laos and Australia.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives New Mali Envoy

BK2104102090 Vientiane KPL in English 0852 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 21 (KPL)—Acting President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit yesterday afternoon received the credentials of Mr. Nakounte Diakite, newly accredited ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to Laos.

The acting president wished Mr. Nakounte Diakite success in his diplomatic mission in contributing to the development of the relations between the two countries.

Mr. Nakounte Diakite has his residency in Beijing, the People's Republic of China.

Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts on Elections

BK2404124590 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 24 (KPL)—Mr. Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], on April 23 sent a message of greetings to Mr. Lothar Maiziere, prime minister of the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of his election to the post.

The message wished the new GDR prime minister happiness and success. It stressed, "We hope that your government will effectively continue to develop the long-standing friendly relations and multi-faceted cooperation between the Lao PDR and the GDR, in the interest of the two peoples and countries, for peace and stability in the world."

Also on the same day Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs has sent a congratulatory message to Mr. Markus Meckel, on the occasion of his appointment to the post of foreign minister of the GDR.

Leaders Receive Messages of Thanks From Hungary

BK2404124390 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 24 (KPL)—Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] and Mr. Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, recently received messages of thanks from Dr. Matyas Szuros, acting-president and Mr. Nemeth Miklos, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Hungary.

The messages expressed thanks to the Lao leaders for their congratulatory messages on the occasion of the Hungarian National Day.

"We believe that the cooperation between our two countries and peoples would serve the common interest of peace, internationalism and progress in the world" the message stressed.

Memorandum on Road Signed With Vietnam 20 Apr

BK2404124190 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 24 (KPL)—A hand-over memorandum of road No 8 was signed in Khamkeut District, the central province of Bolikhamsai by representatives of Laos and Vietnam on April 20.

The signatories to the document on the Vietnamese side was Le Hung head of the union of companies No 8 of Vietnam, and the Lao side was Sommat Phonsena, head of the road No 8 company.

The construction cost of this road No 8 stretch 71 km long and 6 metres wide amounted to 900 million kip. The stretch was paved. 18 reinforced concrete bridges were built on the road stretch.

The construction started in 1984 and was completed recently.

Philippines

Government Hopes To End Bases Talks 'This Year'

BK2404032990 Manila PNA in English 0256 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Manila, April 24 (OANA/PNA)—The Philippines hopes to end exploratory talks on the fate of the American bases here within this year as a further delay might prove very difficult for both sides, two informed presidential officials said Monday [23 April].

Both the Philippines and the US will have their so-called primaries next year for their respective presidential elections scheduled in 1992.

These (primaries) are clear scenarios we want to avoid, the officials, who requested anonymity, said. We don't want an important issue like the bases enmeshed with the personal ambitions of the candidates.

The officials added that President Aquino will soon appoint a spokesperson for the Philippines panel in the upcoming bases exploratory talks to take the pressure off Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, the panel chairman.

Meanwhile, sources at the Foreign Office said the current debate between the Philippines and the US over the implementation of the bases agreement could have been avoided had there been mutually agreed minutes of the 1988 negotiations.

The same sources said the Foreign Office acknowledged the absence of minutes as a loophole in the Philipine negotiating strategy then, which is affecting the government's leverage in pushing for US compliance with the bases agreement.

Two Senators Assail U.S. 'Best Efforts' Proviso

HK2404044790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Apr 90 p 6

[By Cynthia D. Balana]

[Text] Two senators yesterday said the U.S. government has been using the "best efforts" proviso in the Manglapus-Schultz agreement as a "built-in alibi" to wriggle out of its base rental commitments.

Senate Majority Floor Leader Teofisto Guingona and Sen. Wigberto Tanada said by simply claiming "we tried out best," the Americans failed to pay the country nearly $1-billion for the remaining two years of the military facilities lease here.

The "best efforts" proviso in the agreement has been the subject of the rental payment controversy between the two countries since the agreement was signed in 1988. The U.S. Congress has appropriated less money than what was pledged by the U.S. executive department due to serious budget deficits.

Guingona said that since the 1988 agreement was not a treaty but an executive agreement, the "loophole" can no longer be removed even by Congress action. He said he believed that Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus may have been rushed into signing this revised bases pact with former U.S. State Secretary George Schultz.

Tanada, on the other hand, said the country has always been receiving the short end of the bargain in all previous deals with the U.S. as regards to base rentals.

"Nakatali na tayo d'yan, [We are already tied to it] so I believe that we should now learn our lesson in dealing with the Americans," Tanada said. "It's always one-sided and unequal in favor of the U.S."

Guingona said the U.S. did not only fail to remit approved fees but that programmed disbursements and actual release of base-related funds always came in late.

Earlier reports placed the U.S. base compensation shortfall for 1989-1990 at $96-million only. But Manglapus, in a note verbale to the U.S. said the shortfall actually amounted to $222.58 million or 44 per cent of the total $500.07 million for the initial year of the two-year bases compensation package.

Although U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt disputed any shortfall on their part and even overshot its commitment, Guingona, however, said this was not so. Platt has said his government provided $1.853 billion in total assistance to the Philippines from 1985-1989 or $953.2 million more than the $900-million official pledge. But Guingona said Platt lumped together all kinds of U.S. aid as base-related compensation in arriving at his figure. He said on the contrary, the total consideration for the bases compensation from 1985-1989 was only $900 million an this had earlier been committed in the 1983 MBA [Military Bases Agreement], plus an additional commitment of $149.5 million as a sign of U.S. support.

Beijing Warns Against Official Taiwanese Visits

HK2404053890 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 24 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[By reporter Maria Luz Baguioro]

[Text] Beijing yesterday reminded the Philippines to respect the One-China policy in the wake of a three-day visit of a Taiwanese economic official here which started Sunday [22 Apr]. "We oppose contact of an official nature with Taiwan by countries having diplomatic relations with us," Chinese Embassy spokesman Guo Baocheng said in a statement.

Guo, however, refused to comment on what further steps Beijing intends to take to register its displeasure over the visit of Trade and Industry Minister Chen Li-an. Philippine trade officials said the visit aims to promote trade and investments between the two countries.

Meanwhile, officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) maintain that Chen's visit does not necessarily constitute a breach of the One-China policy. "If he dealt officially with his counterpart, Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion, then that is a violation," a career officer at the China Division explained.

Concepcion reportedly hosted dinner Sunday for Chen and his group. Discussions with trade and economic officials have likewise been arranged.

The Taiwanese mission is in the Philippines to look for possible sites for development into industrial estates, Concepcion said. "We are trying to encourage them to develop industrial estates in Northern Mindanao for a steel and shipping complex," he said in an interview. No formal agreement was expected during the mission's visit since "talks are exploratory," he said.

The 11-member delegation arrived in Manila on Sunday for a three-day visit, the first leg of a three-nation tour funded by Taiwanese businessmen, a source close to the delegation said.

The tour, which also includes Thailand and Malaysia, is aimed at expanding and strengthening Taipei's economic relations with Southeast Asia. Taiwanese officials have lobbied strongly for the passage of a relations act to protect their investments in the country. However, China has increasingly been critical of Taiwan's economic activities in the Philippines, accusing it of using its vast resources to forge closer relations with the country.

The DFA's Protocal Division last month requested authorities at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport to extend "port courtesies" to a delegation of Taiwanese businessmen led by Philip Chen. The official car and back-up security vehicle of Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus were also sent to fetch the businessmen.

Manglapus said the visit did not constitute a breach of the One-China policy for it was part of the government trade and investments promotion campaign.

China angrily rebuked the Philippines last year following disclosures that Manglapus visited Taipei from October 21 to 23 and had met with his Taiwanese counterpart, Lien Chan.

Chinese Ambassador Wang Yingfan conveyed an aide memoire to the DFA, detailing apparent violations of the Philippines' commitment to deal only with Beijing. The diplomatic note also warned the Philippines against succumbing to Taiwan's use of its financial muscle, built around over $70 billion in foreign exchange reserves, in gaining diplomatic breakthrough.

Manglapus refused to either confirm or deny the reported visit.

Taiwanese businessmen were the country's largest investor last year, sinking in a total of $130 million.

98 Percent of Foreign Aid Said Allocated

HK2304091390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 20 Apr 90 p 6

[By staff member Chay Florentino]

[Text] The Philippines has programmed 98% of the $3.5 billion pledged by various donors to the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP], a PAP status report said. This contradicts popular perception, especially in the U.S., about the low absorptive capacity of the Philippine economy.

The report said $3.4 million had been committed to projects already identified, negotiated, are covered by signed agreements, are still under negotiation or about to be negotiated.

Japan, with its $1.6 billion contribution, tops the list of donors to the PAP. The U.S., with its $160 million pledge, is at the tailend.

Rep. Amado Bagatsing (Manila) earlier said the Philippines was hoping for a $2.5 billion contribution from the U.S. over a five-year period starting 1990. For this year, however, the U.S. pledge is short by $40 million and American legislators justified their lack of interest in the PAP by citing the Aquino government's low absorptive capacity.

After Japan, the World Bank is the second largest donor with $736.8 million, followed by the Asian Development Bank with $508.3 million.

The U.S. $160 million contribution was broken down in the report as follows: $39.8 million for economic policy support; $30 million for telecommunications and power sector facility; $30 million for natural resources management; $25 million for PAP support; $20 million for the rural infrastructure funds and General Santos roads; and $14.4 million for the Mindanao area development.

Most Congressmen Oppose Extended Emergency Powers

HK2304113390 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 23 Apr 90

[From the "GMA News" program—italicized portion in English]

[Text] Speaker Ramon Mitra today said that the majority of congressmen oppose President Corazon Aquino's demand for extension of her emergency powers. According to Mitra, the president's performance does not warrant such a demand. Instead, he called on the Executive Department to implement the thousands of laws already formulated to deal with the problems in insurgency, rebellion, and economic instability.

Mitra also denied the accusation that he failed to transmit to his colleagues the president's report on the use of her emergency powers.

[Begin Mitra recording in progress] *...our order of business. So whoever in the palace said that we do not inform our colleagues has not given the president the right information because it is contained in our order of business. That is distributed to everybody in the House. And because they have been informed of the exercise of these emergency powers, it is the reason they are opposed to it.* [end recording]

De Villa Views Extension of Emergency Powers

HK2404025190 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] President Aquino will ask additional emergency powers from Congress to make the government bureaucracy more efficient and responsive to the needs of the people and not to crackdown on her opponents. This was according to Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig.

General Renato de Villa, Armed Forces chief of staff, said the military would support the palace request for additional powers and the extension of the state of national emergency beyond June 8 if this would boost government efforts to counter threats from extremists from the left and the right. De Villa said that conditions which prompted President Aquino to declare a state of emergency in the aftermath of the December coup attempt still exists.

Senator Wigberto Tanada gave a different view. He said the conditions now are not as bad as last December. Unless the executive can come up with new information that would justify the extension, he is opposed to it.

Aquino Views National Peace, Development

HK2304080190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1300 GMT 22 Apr 90

[From the "Ask the President" program—italicized portions in English]

[Text] My dear countrymen, we Filipinos have a saying that what is planted will be harvested. This is true not only in our personal life but it also applies to our country. In our desire for lasting peace, we continue to plant peace. This is manifested by upholding our democracy and Constitution. We believe that in doing so, our countrymen can express their grief freely and peacefully. The government, for its part, will also have an effective and peaceful way of addressing them.

The continued defense and strengthening of our democracy hinge on one principle, which is peace, and this is appropriate for a civilized society. Any attempt to solve the nation's problems through violence would contradict this principle. Violence, therefore, should be rejected.

It is sad to think that we still have some countrymen who oppose the peaceful means. They become more pitiful as they endorse violence. They cannot see our country's great thrust toward development. Their hiding behind the shadow of darkness becomes an obstacle to faster development.

We firmly trust in the peaceful means in spite of the scandalous talk about some of our countrymen's viscious plans. We will continue to defend our democracy and Constitution. We will remain firm because we know that the entire nation desires peace.

Each Filipino realizes that without peace it will be difficult for the country to progress. All of us yearn for change, but not at any cost. We do not want change if the result will be the loss of lives or the rising to power of those not duly elected.

As the president, I repeat the call to some of our countrymen who still do not agree with the peaceful means. Let us no longer close our eyes. The country is already on its way toward full development because of our newly restored democracy. Let us no longer put obstacles to this development. Our countrymen are asking for a much better life. We are working for this through the democratic system and our laws. If the real well-being of our countrymen is foremost in your mind, the first step you should take is to end violence, to remove the fears from the hearts of our countrymen, and to fulfill your duty loyally to defend the citizens.

I respect your desires for change. But I cannot allow that in your desire for change, you will violate the freedom which our fellow Filipinos fought for. Do not waste your time fighting against something which the people have already upheld. Return to the fold so you can also experience the country's progress.

I ask all our countrymen to always uphold the nation's peace. Let us not allow it to be snatched away from us. If you know some of our countrymen opposed to peace, urge them to come back. Tell them your true sentiments for peace.

Our sowing of peace will give fruit to the other country's continued confidence in us. One of the proofs is the continued investments by foreign businessmen. They cooperate to develop our economy because they are confident that we can maintain peace.

After 1989, the foreign equity investments in the country registered at the Board of Investments reached over $800 million. Of this amount, $393 million are foreign investors' projects while $410 million are joint projects with Filipino businessmen.

The over $800 million which came in 1989 is almost double to the one of 1988, which was $403 million. In the first two months of this year, the foreign investments entering the country reached approximately $306 million.

The entry of foreign capital is important for two reasons. First, through foreign investors, we participate more in international trade. Second, this capital would mean additional jobs for our countrymen.

In 1988, over 143,000 jobs have been created. Last year it went up to more than 184,000. The increase is big in comparison with the 33,000 jobs created from the investments in 1986. These newly created jobs mean better life for most of our countrymen. We all desire this because as our economy progresses, the lives of many more Filipinos will improve. We should all cooperate so that the peace which is the result of this development is rightfully upheld.

Our development will not be meaningful if the people in the countryside will not have it. One of the government's main goals is that our poor countrymen, especially in the remote areas, would experience the fruits of our efforts to improve the country's economy. One of our first steps is to direct the development projects to these regions. I reported to you last week that 75 percent of these undertakings were carried out in the countryside. This is to make up for the failure of the past regime.

During my visits to our provinces, I saw the changes in the former depressed areas which could be attributed to the government's support. But we also noted that these provinces should be linked to various centers of trade so they can hasten further their development. To reach this end, we should devise an efficient transportation system, particularly sea and air transport because the majority of the provinces are islands.

Recognizing this need, our government has committed itself to the improvement of our air and sea transport system. It will be remembered that among our first decisive steps was the issuance of Executive Order No. 333 last August 16, 1988. This order lifted the monopoly of the Philippine Airlines [PAL] in domestic air transportation. We are seeing the good results of this decisive move. Our domestic travelers now have wider service option provided by new operators. The reduction of wait-listed passengers has also been noted. On the other hand, flight frequencies and route capacities have increased. New routes have been opened and more direct flights from primary origin to destination points have been scheduled.

Philippine Airlines continues to upgrade its services, particularly with the acquisition of a new aircraft fleet. PAL has also opened new scheduled services at Kawayan, Ormoc, and Daet. It also now operates the new sectors which involve the Legaspi to Masbate route and the Iloilo to Puerto Princesa route.

As I announced early this month in Romblon, PAL has resumed its daily direct flight from Manila to Tablas and *back. Some routes may continue to have long waiting lists. I assure our traveling countrymen, however, that this situation will soon be remedied as our government is now considering new air service franchises for these routes.*

On the part of our government, we have been pursuing the modernization of air-navigational facilities. This underscores the primary importance we place on air travel safety. In addition, we have upgraded several local airports to enable them to accomodate bigger aircraft. Recently, Butuan and Kalibo Airports were converted from turbo-prop to jet-capable airports, while the Davao International Airport was further improved to accomodate the wider bodied A-300 aircraft.

Since 1986 our government, through the Department of Transportation and Communication, has completed the construction or improvement of over 300,000 square meters of runaways, taxi ways, and aprons, and of about 23,500 square meters of terminal buildings. Since 1986 a total of 26 airports have benefited from this improvement program.

We are happy to note that with this improvement has come an increase in the volume of our air cargo traffic at the rate of 47 percent per annum. This is quite a growth record compared to the 11 percent per annum increase registered during the period 1983 to 1985.

This year we are developing the Borongan Airport in eastern Samar. Thus we hope to make this province more accessible for both people and cargo. With this enhanced accessibility, we believe much can be done towards the alleviation of poverty in this area.

We also look forward to the day when Mactan International Airport will become a major hub for both international and domestic services. And we hope to develop also the airports in regional industrial centers such as General Santos City.

Growth is also the mode in our water transportation system. During the period 1986 to 1989, our shipping industry experienced a resurgence as indicated by fleet expansion through the chartering of some 167 vessels and the importation of 64 ships. And during that period passenger and cargo traffic have been growing at an annual rate of between 20 and 30 percent.

While growth is the industry mode, water transportation safety is our government's concern. Our agencies have sat down with private shipping operators to institute better safety measures and better accounting of passengers in inter-island vessels as well as stricter adherance to weather advisory by the coast guard. Navigational facilities are being improved and present rules and regulations reviewed to ensure that sea accidents which exact a high toll on the lives of passengers shall not happen again.

Our government is also encouraging the growth of the inter-island shipping sector with incentives for their continued re-fleeting. And we are also in the process of drawing up the implementation program for our policy of practicable deregulation. We are doing this so that the resulting competition would encourage the industry for greater efficiency. In turn we hope that this resulting efficiency would bring about cost reductions, ultimately benefiting our countrymen from the provinces who are the frequent users of these means of transportation.

Our port facilities are crucial to the growth of domestic and international commerce in our country. Since 1986, our government has developed five major ports and provided them with container-handling facilities. These are the ports of Cebu, Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro, Zamboanga, and the Manila International Container Terminal Phase II. In addition, the Department of Public Works and Highways has completed the construction of three regional fishing ports and the repair and rehabilitation of over 250 municipal and feeder ports.

Columnist Says People Still Support Aquino

HK2304135590 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 2 Mar 90 p 2

[Column by Rogelio J. Flaviano: "Many Are Not Really for Enrile or Laurel"]

[Text] In the virtual war-to-the-finish between Presidentia Cory and Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, there are actually varied reactions specially in the provinces that are not really very pleasant to the ears of Ponce Enrile. In South Cotabato and Cotabato City, for instance, independent observers commented (upon reading the newspapers that Enrile has been detained on charges of rebellion) that "Enrile was just getting a dose of his own medicine." Obviously, the unaffected newspaper readers could not forget the years when Enrile was still the Defense Minister of the deposed Pres. Marcos.

For Enrile was virtually a demigod during these abnormal times when local officials and big businessmen and mediamen would tremble on their feets upon seeing him when he conducts visitations particularly in the provinces. Enrile was then so powerful that he can send anybody to jail with an ASSO [Arrest, Search, and Seizure Order]. He had the army with him then and his words were literally taken as commands of a dictator.

Until now, it seems, that such fears of Enrile has not been forgotten by many. While some have perceived Cory as vindictive, yet there are also many specially in the silent majority who believes that Cory is just doing what she believes is right.

In fact, many are continously admiring the guts of Cory. They think she has the balls which many men do not have. For whoever could clash headon with Enrile and call his bluff except Cory who is even a widow and degraded by her critics like a fishwife for her unpresidential actions and pronouncement against Enrile, et al?

Whether Cory was acting like a palenkera [fishwife] or was being unpresidential, many think that Cory was also justified in acting like that. Ponce Enrile has always been a monkey on the back of Cory even if he proclaims that he is doing it for country and democracy. Cory, as far as many could remember, was very thoughtful of Enrile that she never wanted to hurt his feelings and even at one time publicly apologized to Enrile by saying that she was sorry.

But now so much water has already gone down the bridge and Cory, like a woman scorned is now running after Enrile hammer and tongs. At least Cory is resorting to the rule of the law. If this happened during the time of Marcos, it would have been different.

Remember, the vocal disenters of Marcos during Martial Law years such as newsman Primitivo Mijares and others who were summarily executed in order to keep their mouths shut forever? At least Cory never used the army of which she is the commander-in-chief for salvaging missions on her vociferous critics like Ponce Enrile who are now invoking the freedom of dissent of which they were then the oppressors when they were then the object of the dissenters.

And now, here comes Vice-President Doy Laurel who actually does nothing except pester the president since he became the number two man. No wonder, Cory aptly described him right as a virtual fly (langaw) who does not deserve so much presidential attention.

Some partisan sectors who are obviously for Enrile and Laurel have a limited political perception of what is the real political pulse specially in the countrysides in this current imbroglio between the two and Cory.

for out there, many are still actually rooting for Cory. Cory might be unpresidential since she is just but a woman. But look who are also her detractors? They do not have good records either to speak of. The political partisans should better open their ears and their eyes.

Some people just refused to say anything for fear of political reprisal but when they talk they are definitely not for Enrile or Laurel either.

Drilon Orders Manhunt for Ex-Assemblyman Adaza

HK2404031990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Excerpt] The military will mobilize all police units nationwide to hunt and arrest former assemblyman Homobono Adaza. Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon issued the directive to Armed Forces chief Renato de Villa. Adaza is suspected of involvement in the December 1989 coup. Last Thursday [19 April], charges of rebellion compounded with murder were filed against him. On that same day, Regional Trial Court Judge Tirso Velasco issued the arrest warrant. Justice Secretary Drilon asked General De Villa to mobilize the military and the police to conduct the manhunt. [passage omitted]

Monitoring of Airports for Coup Plotters Ordered

HK2304102390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Apr 90

[By Eloi Aquino from Camp Aguinaldo]

[Text] The National Action Committee on Antihijacking [NACA] has taken steps to monitor activities of wanted personalities, particularly coup participants, in the country's airports. The committee, headed by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, agreed to strengthen coordination between the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] provincial commanders and airport managers in order to monitor the arrivals and departures of wanted personalities on small and private air strips.

The NACA move followed a report by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff General Renato de Villa that rebel soldiers have been landing on private air strips but that no action has been taken against them due to lack of coordination or improper implementation of duties and responsibilities by military and civilian authorities. De Villa proposed that stronger coordination be carried out between the AFP and airport authorities, especially those of smaller airports, so that the authorities will have a clearer idea of their responsibilities in case wanted personalities are sighted in their areas of jurisdiction.

The proposal was seconded by Ramos, who instructed Brigadier General Pantaleon Dumlao, PC CIS [Criminal Investigation Service] chief, to issue a directive to PC-INP provincial commanders that an inventory of small airports and private air strips be made. Regular meetings with airport managers will also be held to coordinate intelligence information.

Ramos also ordered Brig. Gen. Rogelio Estacio, Pafsecom [Philippine Air Force Security Command] chief, to conduct a study on effective implementation of ways and means to monitor wanted personalities, particularly coup participants, at the country's airports.

Military Arrests Two More Fugitive Officers

HK2304033190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Apr 90 p 1

[By Manny Mogato]

[Text] The military has arrested two military rebel officers in separate raids last Saturday in Metro Manila and Pampanga.

One of the rebel officers was arrested inside a cockpit in Paranaque while the other was nabbed in a house in Pampanga. Both did not resist arrest, although one of them claimed that his arrest order had been lifted and he had been back on the field.

The arrest of the two officers brought to 12 the number of officers being held for their alleged involvement in the December coup attempt.

The first to fall last Saturday was Air Force Maj. Wilfredo Mateo, the former provost marshall assigned with the 15th Strike Wing at Sangley Air Base in Cavite. He is covered by an arrest order issued by former Air Force chief Maj. Gen. Jose de Leon for violation of Article of War 70.

Mateo, who was using the alias Florante Valbuena, was traced by military counter-intelligence agents to the Roligon cockpit compound in Tambo, Paranaque. Pretending to be a fighting cock handler, he used the cockpit as his hideout. He has been living with a woman named Glady Hisoler, alias Kristine Santos.

Meteo claimed he was recruited by rebel leader former air force colonel Dante Bernalte to join the coup last December. He said he was given P [pesos] 1,000 and promised a position in the air force if the coup succeeded.

During the coup, Mateo helped rebel pilots immobilize planes and helicopters at the base. He also helped the pilots use two T-28 tora-tora planes and three helicopters to bomb Malancanang and Camps Aguinaldo and Crame.

Abandoned by the leaders after the coup failed, he was planning to sell his Armalite rifle but made the mistake of offering it to a military agent. The latter was instrumental in facilitating his arrest.

The other rebel officers arrested was army 1Lt [First Lieutenant] Felipe Sangalang, assigned with the 7th Infantry Division in Fort Magsaysay. He was arrested by PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers in a remote town in Pampanga also last Saturday and was brought to Camp Crame yesterday for investigation. He carries a P100,000 reward on his head.

He claimed his arrest order had been lifted and he was now back on the job. But military authorities doubted his story and have begun an inquiry into his case.

Meanwhile, the Young Officers Union (YOU) denounced the military leadership for "fabricating" rival phantom AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] organizations to "discredit and counter the growing influence of the nationalist liberation movement in the military." In a statement, YOU accused the Civil Relations Service of organizing the Concerned Young Officers of the AFP and the Young Officers Union for National Growth to rival their group.

Military Denies Alleged Plan To Kill Detainees

HK2304132590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] leadership formally denied allegations that goons have been hired to kill detained military rebels. According to Camp Crame, the military will never allow murder of this sort inside the military camps. It reiterated that the interests of detainees are taken care of, even though it temporarily suspended their right to receive visitors. Visiting rights of the detainees' relatives were cancelled following the escape of former Customs Intelligence chief Billy Bibit from the Western Police District Jail.

Further on Arrest of Civilian Coup Participants

HK2004123190 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1100 GMT 20 Apr 90

[From the "GMA News" program—italicized portion in English]

[Text] Former Malacanang legal adviser Joaquin Venus Junior surrendered to the National Bureau of Investigation. He faces rebellion with murder and frustrated murder charges at the Quezon City Regional Trial Court. Venus surrendered with coaccused (Crismel Verano), Edgardo Abenina Junior, and Medardo Pestano. According to the accused, they could file a habeas corpus petition at the Supreme Court or motion for bail. With the surrender of these four, only Homobono Adaza and Jose Zumel are still not under the custody of authorities. The lawyer of the accused said his clients were not given due process.

[Begin lawyer recording] *We can perhaps point also some of the deficiencies in the manner the investigation was conducted and for which probably my clients are also equally entitled to bail.* [end recording]

Captured NPA Leader Criticizes RAM Power Bid

HK2404045190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Apr 90 pp 1, 12

[Text] Captured communist leader Caridad Magpantay Pascual has criticized the ultra-rightist Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement (RAM), saying that the group has no definitive goals and actions to present to the people.

She also ruled out an alliance of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) with the RAM to topple the government.

In an interview, Pascual said military rebels have no "clear and definite positions on the presence of the U.S. military bases, land reform, social justice, and equitable distribution of wealth."

"We are fighting for the masses and the rights of the people, not for the power of a few or a group trying to grab power," she said.

Pascual was allowed to talk with defense reporters for almost an hour last Sunday. She was captured by Constabulary agents last Saturday afternoon in Iba, Zambales, while on her way to Manila.

Pascual said she and her driver, Luisito de la Cruz, came from Masinloc town, also in Zambales, to look for a beach house where her two children were to spend their summer vacation. But Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) officials said that Pascual was looking for a place where CPP leaders could hold a meeting next month to assess overtures of military rebels that they join forces to oust the present administration.

Earlier, the Young Officers' Union (YOU), a shadowy group of junior officers seeking reforms in the armed forces as well as change in civilian leadership, criticized the Aquino government for allowing the Americans to interfere in domestic affairs, particularly the last December coup.

The YOU, which military authorities called a front organization of the RAM, has openly supported the dismantling of the U.S. bases and facilities in the Philippines. The YOU's demand goes along the line of the CPP's anti-American sentiments.

Meanwhile, the military said charges of illegal possession of firearms in furtherance of rebellion will be filed against Pascual today with the Zambales regional trial court.

CPP Counterfeiting Activities Linked to Libya

HK2104083290 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Apr 90 p 6

[From column by Jesus Bigornia: "Dutchman Spilling Beans on Fake Funds"]

[Text] Cut off from principals by arrest, two trusted couriers spreading fake dollar bills here and abroad are squealing on the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. In Geneva a Dutch national, one Adolphus Hautvast, was "spilling his guts" out to Swiss interrogators, while in Manila a ranking officer of the communist New People's Army [NPA] was "singing" the same tune: "The CPP, in conspiracy with Libya, is engaged in a counterfeit project to raise funds for the communist revolution here."

By their own admission, Hautvast and Cabardo have revealed closest ties to the country's best known communists—Prof Jose Ma Sison, CPP chairman-on-leave; and Catholic ex-priest Luis Jalandoni, foreign representative of the National Democratic Front—now in self-exile in Utrecht, Holland. Slowly but inexorably, the Swiss investigators are piecing from revelations made by Hautvast how Sison and Jalandoni are raising funds abroad and sending them to Manila by way of so-called assistance to Philippine non-governmental organizations.

Embittered by his arrest while trying to open an account with the Union des Banques Suisses in Geneva with fake dollar bills provided by a suspected source, Hautvast reportedly revealed that he knew the CPP had long been involved in counterfeiting and that in the past he was asked to pass counterfeit funds for the party. He accused Sison as the person in charge with the distribution of the fake currency in Europe. As a result, the CPP in Europe is currently in a panic over the disclosure of their involvement with Libyan money.

Sponsorship of counterfeiting has revealed the CPP as an organization exploiting the economies of host countries that have accorded them residence. It may be that legitimate sources of funds in Europe are drying up, the CPP abroad is turning to illicit operations to finance the Party's activities, even as the party in the Philippines bank rolls the communist rebellion at home with money raised through kidnaping for ransom, bank robberies, narcotics smuggling and extortion.

More close-mouthed than Hautvast, Cabardo, reportedly the No. 2 man in the New People's Army has revealed nothing more substantial than receipt of fake dollar bills through the Party's finance structure. Apart from admitting that he had travelled extensively abroad, Cabardo has so far not incriminated his Party bosses in criminal activities. But military intelligence sources made it clear that the NPA chieftain had returned to Manila to clear his name of charges of embezzling Party funds.

NPA Rebels' Letter Reveals Movement's Setbacks

HK2304103590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] In Quezon, the letter of a leading New People's Army [NPA] leader fell into the hands of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. It states that the NPA Banahaw Command commander owns several pieces of land and many rebels have left the movement. Ellen Rabago of DZJO Infanta, Quezon has the details:

[Begin recording] The letter contains the secrets of Comrades Hector and Leopoldo Mabilangan. PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Quezon Region provincial commander Colonel Reynaldo Waycoco obtained the letter. [passage indistinct]

He also discovered another letter from Comrade Roger, or Gregorio Rosal, former NPA Melito Glor Command's commander. The letter states that many are leaving the movement. Comrade Roger says they will use the DWTI station and the Human Rights Commission for propaganda. Waycoco warned the station against this plan. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Twenty-Two Soldiers Killed in Surigao Clash

HK2004102390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Apr 90

[By Eloi Aquino of Mobile Unit No. 12]

[Excerpts] Twenty-two government troopers were killed, including CAFGU [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit] members, while four were injured and three missing in a clash with NPA [New People's Army] rebels in Marhatag Town, Surigao del Sur. Based on the report sent by Regional Command [Recom] 10 to PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief Brigadier General Cesar Nazareno, the PC, and CAFGU operatives encountered the rebels at 1300 Wednesday [18 April] afternoon. A three-hour firefight ensued resulting in the deaths of 22 PC and CAFGU men. [passage omitted]

Recom 10 said that the rebels hijacked a San Miguel Beer delivery truck. The casualties on the rebel side are not yet determined because they fled to a far away area. The 426th PC Company, under Captain Darnasco, reinforced the government soldiers in the said barangay and pursued the rebels.

NPA Leader Killed in 6-Hour Ilocos Sur Clash

HK2104083090 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Apr 90 p 8

[By Lulu Principe]

[Text] San Fernando, La Union—Government soldiers have foiled attempts by a 20-man group of heavily armed communist terrorists to take over a barangay in Ilocos Sur following the killing of its leader and the capture of a woman rebel during a six-hour encounter in sitio Tayag, barangay Tablac, Candon, that province.

A sketchy report reaching the office of Brig Gen Miguel Abaya, chief of Region I command, identified the slain New People's Army (NPA) leader as Jose Javonillos Sr, alias "ka [Comrade] Tito." The arrested woman rebel was Clarita Andrada, alias "Ka Alice."

The same report said that the group of Javonillos was apparently carrying out the NPA's renewed summer offensive in Ilocos Sur when the band was spotted by the combined elements of the 134th PC [Philippine Constabulary] company and the Integrated National Police.

Seized from Javonillos' group were an Armalite rifle, one carbine, and two combat packs with personal belongings and assorted ammunition.

There was no casualty reported on the government side.

The attack, the first to be staged this year by the NPA in Ilocos Sur, came even as Abaya recently placed the region's combat troops on full alert in the light of reports that communist terrorists are set to intensify their offensive this summer.

Earlier, it was reported that the Ilocos Sur provincial government and the PC have fielded another battalion of Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGUs) after completing a one-man combat training course.

Ilocos Sur Gov Mariano Tajon said the 84 newly trained CAFGU members will be deployed to Narvacan and Nagbukel towns to assist the PC and the police.

Misuari Said Seeking ICO Support in Cairo

HK2004104390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Apr 90

[By Rey Arquiza Mobile Unit No. 21]

[Text] According to a source from the Deparment of Foreign Affiars, Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] Chairman Nur Misuari is said to be in Cairo to seek the ICO's [Islamic Conference Organization] support for a Muslim self-rule in Mindanao. With Misuari are MNLF central committee members (Abdul Bakki Abubakar, Abdul Raman Ammin, Hasimil Hassan, and Hamad Barok). The MNLF will also ask for the approval of its membership application to the ICO.

It will be recalled that President Aquino requested Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to drop the question of the Filipino Muslims in Mindanao from the ICO agenda. The ICO is scheduled to hold a meeting in Cairo on 15 June. According to the same source, the future of the MNLF's membership in the ICO lies in the hands of President Mubarak, who is considered an influencial member of the ICO.

MIM Official on 'Unification Moves' in Mindanao

HK2304142590 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 23 Mar 90 pp 1, 18

[By Brady Eviota]

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City—An official of the Mindanao Independence Movement (MIM) early this week revealed "unification moves" of the MIM with other secessionist groups, including that with renegade army Col. Alexander Noble, to establish a "free State Mindanao."

Among these moves, according to MIM Secretary General Lorenzo de la Serna, was the formation over the weekend of the Crusade for a Free Mindanao [CFM], an umbrella organization intended to unify secessionists, landowners, farmers and multisectoral groups promoting self-determination for the island.

The disclosure came out almost simultaneously with the warning aired by opposition leader Homobono Adaza in Manila which urged the national government to undertake "structural changes" before the demand for Mindanao independence becomes a popular call in the South.

The CFM aims to establish the "Free State of Mindanao" as part of a "confederation" or "commonwealth" of the Philippines with Luzon and the Visayas as "states". Under the CFM are organized groups like the MIM and the Movement for a Better Mindanao [Mobemin], a Mindanao landowners' organization.

"We are just combining our forces because that's the only way we can succeed," said De la Serna referring to the group's aim for federal state of Mindanao as its minimum objective, or the dismemberment of Mindanao from the Philippine republic as its maximum goal.

MIM also claimed having formally united with rebel soldiers like renegade Col. Alexander Noble to achieve "military unity" in the island.

In the same warning aired Sunday in Manila during a Moro gathering celebrating the Bangsa Moro [Moro Homeland] National Solidarity, Adaza also urged Pres. Corazon Aquino to break up the alleged effort among MIM head Reuben Canoy, Noble and Moro National Liberation Front head Nur Misuari "before something (violent) will break up in Mindanao."

De la Serna said Noble was "unanimously" chosen to head the CFM by leaders of the MIM, the MOBEMIN and sectoral groups attending a "high-level" conference at an undisclosed place in Agusan del Sur over the weekend. He said Noble presided over the meeting held on Sunday. He said Noble has now become the "rallying point" for Mindanao secessionists because the former deputy commander of the elite Presidential Security Group "has arms" and can unite Mindanao tribes. De la Serna said the MIM earlier "sounded off" possibility of making Noble the leader of the Mindanao secessionist movement in meetings with other Mindanao groups.

When asked about recent government order to "get Noble at all cost," De la Serna said there is "an anticipation of what the government will do." He quoted Noble as saying that "before that happens, we will move," but said the moves would be peaceful.

De la Serna said the MIM, which organizes in military fashion, currently has six "divisions" of unarmed, card-carrying members in Mindanao, a figure which the military disputes.

Three Big Labor Groups Form New Coalition

HK2404063790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 24 Apr 90 p 3

[By staff writer Fely C. Gob]

[Text] Three big labor organizations formally announced yesterday their banding together under a new coalition, signaling the possible eventual weakening or isolation of the leftist Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] (KMU).

The agreement has also made certain that Labor Day will be celebrated on May 1 with the country's major labor unions divided.

The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), the Federation of Free Workers (FFW) and the Lakas ng Manggagawa [Workers Strength] Labor Center (LMLC) announced the agreement in a joint press conference after weeks of secret negotiations.

Timoteo Aranjuez, chairman of the LMLC, said his group decided to join the coalition because they shared the common purpose of helping assure that democracy survives in the Philippines. Aranjuez said that in joining the new grouping, the LMLC and the FFW do not aim to isolate the KMU and the World Federation of Free Trade Unions, which will now be the only remaining major labor unions under the Labor Advisory and Consulative Council (LACC). The LMLC and FFW and belonged to the LACC before yesterday's agreement.

Aranjuez said the LACC was bound to disintegrate anyway since it has always been a loose alliance of four labor centers that failed to come up with a memorandum of agreement.

He said officials of both the KMU and the WFFTU [expansion unknown] were invited to the grouping but that KMU leader Crispin Beltran failed to meet the condition set by FFW leader Felicisimo Joson. Joson, he said, asked the KMU to first "condemn all forms of violence and to recognized all programs of the coalition" before it could join the coalition. Beltran, however, responded that the KMU's joining the coalition would depend on President Aquino's immediate abolition of the agreement on the U.S. military bases.

Although the LMLC has pledged token participation in the KMU rally on Labor Day at the Luneta, Aranjuez said the pledge would be canceled if the KMU still persists on its refusal to meet their demands.

Aranjuez said the coalition's first activity would be a joint celebration of Labor Day. President Aquino is expected to address in the joint rally.

Labor Secretary Ruben Torres refused to comment on the development, saying the government would not interfere in the affairs of labor unions.

Power Shortage Dampens Foreign Equity Infusions

HK2404044990 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 24 Apr 90 p 2

["Indicator" column: "Foreign Investments"]

[Text] The power shortage dampened foreign equity infusions into new and existing domestic and foreign entities last January and February. Although foreign investments relatively improved from last year's level, continued power problems and political instability indicate that investments may further weaken. So far, the Luzon grid suffers from a 300-megawatt (MW) to 500-MW deficit. The island accounts for roughly 60% of the country's total produce.

Meanwhile, renegade soldier Gringo Honasan, in a recently CNN News interview, revealed plans of another coup. Britain poured in P [pesos] 28.1 million. This amount represented the largest share at 31.4% of total injected funds. Filpet, Inc. received P20 million added capital from two British firms, Jardine Davies, Inc. and Imperial Chemical Industries.

The Taiwanese accounted for 26.8% of total investment inflow. The biggest recipient was Howard Development Corp. Many Taiwanese and Hong Kong-based investors were, however, scared away by the ongoing power crisis.

Meanwhile, American business interests were suppressed by the military bases controversy. Government has abandoned its open-options policy on the bases. Exploratory talks with U.S. officials are set for mid-May. Manufacturing industries still attracted most investors, capturing 61.9% at P55.4 million.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services followed with P21.9 million, forming a quarter of the total investments.

Foreign Investments In New & Existing Domestic & Foreign Entities

February 1990	(Amount in million pesos)		
	Feb 90	Jan 90	Feb 89
Number	140	151	131
Amount	319.6	550.9	188.6
In Domestic Entities	306.6	526.9	183.0
Cash 1/	220.6	183.3	142.3
Stock Dividend	8.4	9.9	10.4
Property	73.6		
Offset of Liabilities	4.0	1.8	30.3
Debt Equity Swap 2/		331.9	
Merger			
Paid-in Surplus 3/			
In Foreign Entities	13.0	24.0	5.6
Cash 4/	13.0	24.0	5.6

1/ Consists of P152.8 million, $3.0 million (P67.4 M) and 1.64 million Japanese Yen (P0.4 M)
2/ CB Circular IIII issued August 4, 1986 permitting the conversion of outstanding foreign loans of local companies into their capital stock.
3/ No amount credited to the companies
4/ Includes the P5.4 million remittances of five foreign corporations, P7.6 million (U.S.$0.3 M & HK$80,000) additional operating capital remittances of 18 MNC [multinational corporations] regional headquarters
Source: Securitities and Exchange Commission

Thailand

Sihanouk Visits, Discusses Meeting in Tokyo

BK2404010390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has agreed to meet Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen in Tokyo during the first week of June following a dinner with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan at his Soi Ratchakhru residence last night, an informed source said. Bangkok will play host to a preparatory meeting among senior officials of both sides in the middle of next month, the source said. Prince Sihanouk was notified of the premier's invitation to the dinner yesterday afternoon. Also present at the dinner was Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Informed sources said the Prime Minister sounded out Prince Sihanouk on Japan's offer to host the next round of peace talks. Gen Chatchai, according to a source, told Prince Sihanouk that Japan's offer represented a good opportunity for Japan to take up a political role in the region, marking a new era. Japan invited the prince to attend a bilateral meeting with Hun Sen last week but the prince rejected holding such a meeting "for several months" but said he was prepared to attend a meeting of the four warring factions.

The Prime Minister also expressed his appreciation over the prince's announced support for a ceasefire under his nine-point peace plan made earlier this month. Under his latest peace proposal, Prince Sihanouk has called on the United Nations Security Council to implement an immediate ceasefire in Cambodia, a move seen as a major challenge to Phnom Penh and the UN to bring about a negotiated settlement. Regarding a ceasefire, Prince Sihanouk has set a condition that it be implemented by a "strong contingent" of the UN Security Council forces. On power-sharing, the prince has softened his stand somewhat on the quadripartite formula as well as the simultaneous dismantling of the two existing regimes, saying both should be "maintained" but on condition that their administrative powers are transferred to the UN Administering Authority pending general elections.

Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to hold a press conference this morning before meeting Australian Deputy Foreign Secretary Michael Costello later in the afternoon. The prince is scheduled to leave for Beijing on Wednesday [25 April]. Mr Costello has just met Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Vietnam and the Phnom Penh prime minister in Cambodia to discuss the Australian peace proposal. Apart from Prince Sihanouk, Mr Costello is scheduled to meet Gen Chatchai and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Holds News Conference

BK2404122290 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Report on news conference by Cambodian President Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Bangkok on 24 April]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk stated to reporters in Bangkok today, 24 April, that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] is not only struggling for peace but also for national independence and territorial integrity. He said the Cambodian people cannot be ignored now that the Cambodian conflict has become an international issue. The effort by Thailand and other ASEAN members to achieve a comprehensive political settlement to the problem is an example of international endeavor to solve a regional problem.

Prince Sihanouk said he has confidence and trust in China's ability to keep the Khmer Rouge under control. In this connection, the Khmer Rouge would not violate the outcome of the election if the election is genuinely free and fair and if it is conducted under UN supervision and not under the supervision of the Heng Samrin regime. Prince Sihanouk added that the Khmer Rouge is aware that the present situation differs from 1975-1976, when the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam were close allies. At present, Vietnam is the Khmer Rouge's number one enemy. He therefore believed Vietnam would never let the Khmer Rouge take power. The Khmer Rouge is well aware of its new status, and under such thinking, Prince Sihanouk said he believed it would be self-destruction if the Khmer Rouge attempted to violate human rights again.

Asked about the prospect of a meeting between the prince and Hun Sen in Tokyo, Prince Sihanouk said he agreed to such a meeting in response to a proposal by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan. However, Prince Sihanouk warned that a meeting between him and the leader of the Heng Samrin regime in Tokyo in early June will not contribute much to the progress of a settlement. He said any meeting on Cambodia must be attended by all Khmer parties. The Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front are important groups in the search for peace in Cambodia. An international meeting with the attendance of the four factions would pave the way for Cambodian peace, Prince Sihanouk stressed.

At the conclusion of the news conference, Prince Sihanouk appealed to Western countries not to ask him to stop fighting. He said even though he wanted to stop the fighting, other factions in the CGDK would not listen to him if they were told to do so. This is because they are fighting against foreign adversaries for national independence and sovereignty. So long as there is no verification from the international community concerning the presence of Vietnamese troops and settlers in Cambodia, Cambodian patriots will continue their struggle for Cambodia's national sovereignty.

Views Khmer Rouge Role

BK2404105090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 24 Apr 90

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Bangkok, April 24 (AFP)—Cambodian guerrilla leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Tuesday [24 April] he would meet his Phnom Penh adversary, Premier Hun Sen, in Tokyo in June to revive talks to end the 11-year-old civil war. "We may in Tokyo sign a good text, a joint communique which could gather the support and approval of the international community," he told reporters. But he warned it would not be binding because his ally, the Khmer Rouge, and even his own army would not necessarily obey him. He further warned that the Khmer Rouge, the country's former bloody ruler and now the most powerful of three guerrilla armies, was amassing political as well as military strength in Cambodia.

Japan hailed Prince Sihanouk's decision. "We welcome that kind of idea," said Taizo Watanabe, spokesman for Japan's Foreign Ministry, who said Tokyo had not yet been officially notified and no date had been set. The move comes with many diplomats predicting a settlement in Cambodia before the United Nations General Assembly's annual meeting in October. The United Nations recognizes the prince's three-party coalition, which controls little territory, as Cambodia's government over the Soviet- and Vietnam-backed regime of Mr. Hun Sen.

The prince said he had agreed to the meeting in Tokyo in order to please Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. Thailand borders Cambodia and has been active in pushing for a peace settlement in the war raging since Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979 to end nearly four years of fanatic Marxist Khmer Rouge rule. Prince Sihanouk said he preferred a gathering of all the warring Cambodian factions, including Phnom Penh and the three guerrilla armies—the Khmer Rouge, his non-communist supporters and forces loyal to former Premier Son Sann. He said he would have liked to delay the bilateral meeting as the only "slim chance to solve the problem" was to include the Khmer Rouge, which is condemned for killing hundreds of thousands while in power from 1975-1979. The prince said Mr. Chatchai had urged a bilateral meeting because a series of meetings of the four warring factions have failed to produce results, with the Khmer Rouge vetoing decisions.

The Tokyo meeting "would be of no importance because the Khmer Rouge would not implement the decision" nor would China, the three-party guerilla coalition's main backer in the fight against Phnom Penh, the prince said. "Suppose you declare a cease-fire. There would be no cease-fire on the battlefield. The Khmer Rouge would continue to fight," he said, adding that his commanders also would keep pushing to "liberate" his country. Mr. Chatchai told reporters in Bangkok Tuesday: "Why do I have to arrange a quadripartite meeting? I want to arrange a two-sided meeting. The two sides have to reach an understanding before there can be a quadripartite meeting."

The Khmer Rouge is now the only guerrilla force able to seriously threaten the Phnom Penh army. The prince said he did not trust the group, but added, "I trust China" will stop it from retaking power and resuming atrocities. He said the Khmer Rouge now had Vietnam and the Soviet Union against it, unlike in 1975 when it took power at the end of the Indochina war against U.S.-backed regimes. Western countries have become increasingly critical of the prince's alliance with the Khmer Rouge. The European Economic Community has threatened to withdraw its support for the guerrilla coalition holding Cambodia's seat at the United Nations.

The prince said that if the West was concerned about the Khmer Rouge it could send its armies to Cambodia to fight it. He said his main objective was to help Cambodia regain its "independence and territorial integrity" from Vietnam and that Khmer Rouge military strength was needed for this. The Khmer Rouge is gaining ground politically in Cambodia and would do well in fair elections, possibly winning 40 seats in a 90-member parliament, the prince said. He said the Khmer Rouge had the advantage of being seen by Cambodians as ultranationalist, non-corrupt and "a symbol of courage, heroism and super-patriotism" when compared with the Phnom Penh regime, which allowed Vietnam to annex eastern parts of the country. "The younger generation does not know the horrors under Pol Pot's reign," he said of the Khmer Rouge leader believed to be still the movement's strongman behind the scenes.

Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Hun Sen, who have met several times over the past two years, agreed in February to a power-sharing formula for the transition period, with the two warring sides sitting on a supreme national body. There were to be advance meetings in Bangkok in May in preparation for the Tokyo meeting, the prince said here Tuesday after arriving from his home in Cambodia on the border with Thailand. He was to leave for Beijing Wednesday.

Magazine Speculates on Next Prime Minister

BK2204033090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Apr 90 p 8

[From the "Inprint" column: "Waiting in the Wings"]

[Text] Certain people close to the Prime Minister had confirmed that if there were two candidates to succeed him at the moment, it would be Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Maj Gen [Major General] Chamlong Simuang. They also said that General Chatchai would not try to stop one and support the other.

Gen Chatchai, according to KHAO PHISET, would let time, situations and democratic methods do the job of selecting who should become the next prime minister. Both Gen Chawalit and Maj Gen Chamlong were qualified to be his "heir," if they pursue their ambition through the proper route. Gen Chawalit at present was able to hold down the jobs of deputy prime minister and defence minister without any difficulty because of the support of the military. It had enabled him to serve the country without having to go through an election. But from now on he would have to prove his skill and ability in order to go another step to the top, said the weekly.

As for Maj Gen Chamlong, although his Phalang Tham Party had 14 parliamentary seats and he himself had won two landslide victories in the Bangkok gubernatorial elections, it was not yet the moment for him to enter Government House as a Cabinet minister. His best position was to remain on the other side of the fence, as the governor of Bangkok. Those in the inner circles of Phalang Tham disclosed that so far Maj Gen Chamlong's thinking had not changed: it was to build up the party as a "model" for politicians. The training of "social engineers" under the direction of Suthep Atthakon, albeit only a revision of an old idea, also confirmed the intention of Maj Gen Chamlong to develop the party and he himself to grow with it. And while Maj Gen Chamlong was much weaker than Gen Chawalit in terms of support from the military, he was a lot stronger in terms of political legitimacy with the support of the masses. This should be regarded as a significant and distinctive advantage of Maj Gen Chamlong over Gen Chawalit, KHAO PHISET pointed out.

U.S. Moves on Cotton Agreement Protested

BK2404020990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 90 p 17

[Text] Thailand has protested against two US associations' moves to push Washington to review a five-year suspension agreement on cotton yarn products scheduled to expire this year. An informed source told BUSINESS POST yesterday the Commerce Ministry, through Thai Ambassador to Washington Witthya Wetchachiwa, last week submitted its protest letter to the US Department of Commerce [USDC]. The source said highlights of the letter were to oppose movements from the American Yarn and Spinners Association (AYSA) and American Textile Manufacturers Institute (ATMI) which wants the USDC to review the present suspension agreement on Thai cotton yarn products to the US.

According to the source, the Thai side argued that as AYSA comprises merely 12 textile firms, it could not therefore truly represent the American textile industry which has a much larger number of members. The source said ATMI's request was unjustified as it was submitted on April 2, after the March 30 deadline set by US authorities for American firms to seek review of the suspension agreement.

Thailand had signed in 1985 a suspension agreement with the US in which exports of all fabrics and threads from Thailand would not receive any subsidies from the Thai Government in return for the US stopping its investigation of a countervailing duties collection on Thai products. The source said the protest from the Thai side followed a meeting between the ministry and the private sector through Thai Textile Manufacturing Association based on the report of US-based law office, Wilkie Farr & Galagher which was hired by the Thai Government to look after the textile issue. The source said if the protest letter was favourably accepted by Washington, it meant that there would be no more reviews of the issue and the suspension agreement would be allowed to expire.

Trade Deficit Increases With Rise in Imports

BK2304011390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Apr 90 p 17

[Text] Thailand's exports in the first quarter this year rose 18 percent on the same period last year to 137,000 million baht, the Exchange Equalisation Fund said. However, imports rose 29 percent to 193,000 million baht. Most of the imports were consumer products, which rose by 47.2 percent. As a result, the country's trade deficit increased by 67 percent to 56,000 million baht. The current accounts, however, suffered a deficit of 22,300 million baht.

As the net capital inflow in the first quarter this year was high, the balance of payments registered a surplus of 16,000 million baht, lifting the country's foreign reserves to US$12,052 million. Although the country's trade deficit rose sharply, an informed source said the situation was not serious. Exports of industrial products still expanded by 30 percent, while the imports expanded at a lower rate because of lower imports of capital goods, the source said.

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh Presents Views on Socialism

BK2304144990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Apr 90

[From the press review program for 23 April]

[Text] NHAN DAN, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, and HANOI MOI newspapers today carry an excerpt of a commentary entitled "Socialism Will Surely Overcome Ordeals" and carried by the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN on the recent interview with Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh by the newspaper's international section chief, Mr. Tokuji Hosono. The commentary says in part:

Regarding relations with the Soviet Union in the days ahead, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh clearly pointed out that the Soviet Union still maintains its objective of building socialism and implementing restructuring under the CPSU leadership to achieve true socialism. As a result, there is no reason to justify not having good relations with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, we will strengthen more vigorously our friendly relations with this country. Concerning the Soviet Union's position on reducing aid to foreign countries including Vietnam, the general secretary admitted it will affect Vietnam, but he said: We profoundly sympathize with the Soviet Union which is facing economic difficulties. Vietnam, however, will encounter more difficulties, but we must overcome them using our own capabilities.

Touching on the most important issue facing Vietnam today, the CPV general secretary said: Living under the yoke of colonialism for almost a century and waging a 40-year war of resistance against the French and then the Americans, Vietnam has suffered serious war consequences. He said the most urgent task now is to rebuild the national economy and broaden democracy. General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh referred to the renovation cause being implemented in Vietnam and said: We have scored initial results, but we must comprehensively renovate the economic, political, and social fields, especially the economic domain. It is necessary to carry out renovation in the political field step by step to avoid chaos in society.

Regarding Vietnam's foreign policy, the general secretary said: Asia and the Pacific is a seething region. Vietnam wishes to expand cooperation and strengthen friendship with all nations, including Japan, on the basis of equality and mutual interest. He expressed the hope that Japan will develop its role as a big nation in the world and pursue a foreign policy of contributing to restoring peace in the Asian and Pacific region. Under the CPV leadership, Vietnam will successfully build a strong, prosperous socialist society. This is the belief of Mr. Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV. The general secretary noted Vietnam will pursue its unique path of building socialism, which is different from that in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Do Muoi at Cultural, Social Management Meeting

BK2404094090 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24—A conference on the state management in the cultural and social fields was convened here from April 19-21 by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The conference, the first of its kind so far, was attended by leading officials of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Tourism, the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Welfare, and representatives of concerned branches.

Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference. He said:

"Our socio-economic strategy up to the year 2000 is in essence a human strategy, a strategy for the happiness of man, of the entire people, and also a strategy to be carried out by the people."

Our primary objective in this strategy is to basically solve the job problem, the eradication of illiteracy and the universalization of primary education to equip the majority of our working people with necessary skills, to abolish poverty at the family, village, hamlet and district levels and to free the whole country from poverty and underdevelopment.

This work includes all social policies concerning population activity, the people's material welfare and cultural standard and democratic freedoms.

Here lies the supremacy of socialism. If we are to persist in the road of socialism followed by our party and people over the past decades, we have to achieve this goal, to bring real interests to the people, from the most essential things, from their daily meals and clothing to their education, their right to have access to information, the press, health care, physical culture and sports.

The key to all solutions is to rely on the people. The people's potentials are very great, but we have not yet fully tapped them because our management is still too weak.

Chairman Do Muoi laid special stress on the necessity to raise the people's cultural standard because, he said, without the necessary cultural standard the people cannot realize their rights and obligations, their right to mastery in politics, economy, production, distribution, social management and culture; they cannot understand the legal system and their obligation to observe law and base themselves on law to combat the law transgressors.

Do Muoi further said:

"We must clearly see that at present democracy is a legitimate and urgent requirement and a motive force of development. We must have such a mechanism that may allow the people to exercise their rights of mastery and their democratic freedoms within the boundary of law."

Conference Held on Forming Cooperatives Union

BK2204080190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The preparatory committee for setting up a central council of non-state cooperatives and production units held its first conference in Hanoi recently. Comrade Nguyen Chi Vu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and head of the committee, chaired the meeting.

Through discussions, the committee's members agreed to name the new organization the Vietnam Union of Cooperatives and Privately-Run Industrial Establishments. This is a socioeconomic organization to protect all legitimate interests of cooperatives and production, services, industrial, construction, transport, and economic establishments.

Under the party leadership and the state management, the union has an organizational structure from the central level to provinces, municipalities, and special zones. Provinces and major municipalities may establish branches in districts and precincts depending on unique conditions of each locality. The conference adopted the draft regulations on the Vietnam Union of Cooperatives and Privately-Run Industrial Establishments. In the near future, localities will hold congresses to study the regulations, adopt the planning program for establishing motivation committees in localities to propagate the union's activities, and organize congresses of grass-roots units prior to the national congress to be held this year. Members of the preparatory committee proposed that the standing organ of the union quickly complete a draft political report for discussion at provincial congresses before submission to the national congress.

Delegates attending the conference expressed the common viewpoint that an effective, far-reaching new emulation impetus be created at various cooperatives, production teams, and privately-run enterprises to produce more products and wealth for society, thereby warmly welcoming the upcoming provincial and national congresses. The conference expressed the belief that party and people's committees of provinces, municipalities, and special zones will pay special attention to creating favorable conditions for establishing motivation committees in their localities to organize upcoming local congresses and to satisfactorily make preparations for the national congress.

Nationwide Troop Recruitment Results Reported

BK2204154290 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 90 pp 1, 4

[Report by Tran Dinh Nhuong]

[Text] By mid-March 1990, provinces and special sectors in all seven military regions throughout the country completed troop recruitment with the projected targets fulfilled by six military regions. As for the Seventh Military Region, 99.45 percent of the planned norms have been fulfilled.

Quick and efficient arrangements have been made for youths nationwide to report for this year's military service. Thua Thien-Hue Province took the lead by completing everything on 11 February. Troop recruitment during the first phase of this year was carried out as a number of localities were merged into new provinces. As a result, the people's councils in those localities were not fully consolidated, and in many villages and city wards the management mechanisms were not ready for work yet. Consequently, many localities experienced difficulties in motivating youths to report for medical checkups, which constitute the first step in selective service registration. The percentage of youths reporting for medical checkups was very low.

Faced with this situation, the party committees, administrative bodies, and military organs of a number of localities have devoted efforts to guiding and motivating youths of draft age and their families to scrupulously abide by the law on military service. Mass media at both central and local levels have played an important role in this field. Many localities such as Haiphong and Ha Tuyen promptly conducted criticism sessions to deal with negative phenomena in fulfilling military service and achieved concrete results.

Qualitatively, this year's troop recruitment results are better than those of last year. Nonetheless, these results still cannot measure up to the general requirements. At present, many localities and units still have to make up for discrepancies in order to fulfill the planned norms both quantitatively and qualitatively.

It is worth noting that as far as the results of troop recruitment during the first phase of 1990 are concerned, by 22 February Ho Chi Minh City fulfilled 98.5 percent of the planned norms. Some 28.3 percent of youths of draft age have refused to report for military service. As a result, the rate of troop recruitment completion in the Seventh Military Region has been lowered to 99.45 percent. Ho Chi Minh City and the Seventh Military Region should continue analyzing the causes leading to their shortcomings in fulfilling the troop recruitment targets during the first phase of this year.

Plan To Move 800 Families to New Economic Zones

BK2404072390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] In 1990, Hanoi will strive to move 800 families, comprising 1,600 laborers and 3,200 people, to various new economic zones, an increase of nearly 200 percent over 1989. This plan, if completed, will bring the number of families sent by Hanoi to live in new economic zones in Duc Trong and Da Oai Districts, Lam Dong Province, as well as other southern and northern provinces, between 1986 and 1990 to 4,260. This includes 9,600 laborers and more than 17,000 people. Apart from creating favorable conditions, in terms of funding, for the resettlement of these people, the municipality has encouraged the villages concerned to furnish them with material assistance to quickly engage in economic development and stabilize their lives.

Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR

BK2104155190 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 21—A protocol on cooperation between the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the [words indistinct] Vietnam Friendship Society was signed here yesterday.

Signatories were Dang Huu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and D.I. Kachin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship, witnessed the signing.

VNA on Activities of Lao, SRV Delegations

BK2404082390 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24—A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Public Health led by its Minister Khambou Sounisai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], visited Vietnam from April 10-24.

While here, the delegation paid a tribute at Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum and visited the late president's home village in the central province of Nghe Tinh. It also called at some medical establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Nghe Tinh Province and the Red River Delta province of Hai Hung, and had a working session with Vietnamese Minister of Public Health Pham Song.

On April 23 it was warmly received by Nguyen Khanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

—A delegation of Vietnam's 'COMMUNIST REVIEW' led by Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the review, currently on a visit to Laos was cordially received in Vientiane on April 20 by Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and head of its Commission for Information and Training.

It also had a working session with a delegation of the review 'ALOUNMAI' of the LPRP CC headed by Munkeo Olaboun, deputy head of the Commission for Information and Training and editor-in-chief of the Lao review.

Delegation of Thai Lawyers' Association Visits

BK2304163190 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi April 23—A delegation of the Thai Lawyers' Association led by its president Prathan Duongrat has paid a visit to Vietnam from April 21.

On April 21 the Thai guests were received at the presidential palace here by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council. The Vietnamese leader expressed the hope for further expansion and development of the cooperation between the Vietnamese and Thai Lawyers' Associations, thus contributing to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

For his part, Prathan Duangrat expressed thanks for Vietnam's hospitality and his wish that the two organizations would have more opportunities to meet and exchange experiences with each other in the process of perfecting each country's legal system.

The Thai delegation had a working session with a delegation of the Vietnamese Lawyers' Association led by its president Phan Anh, paid tribute at Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the president's home and office. It will also tour various establishments of the Vietnam Lawyers' Association.

Le Duc Anh Greets New Thai Defense Minister

BK2404051490 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] General Le Duc Anh, our minister of national defense, recently sent a message of greetings to General Chawalit Yongchaiyut on the occasion of his appointment as deputy prime minister and defense minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. The message reads in part:

"I believe that in your new position and heavy responsibility, Your Excellency will contribute positively to the friendly relations between the two countries and two Armies of Vietnam and Thailand."

Nguyen Van Linh Greets DKP Spokesmen Council

BK2104154990 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committe Nguyen Van Linh has extended his warmest congratulations to the newly-elected Council of Spokesmen of the German Communist Party (DKP).

In his congratulatory message, Nguyen Van Linh wished the council success in its highly responsible mission.

New GDR Ambassador Presents Credentials

BK2004153690 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 20—The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic, Dietmar G. Fach, today presented his credentials to Vice-President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho.

Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the new GDR ambassador.

Radio Reviews April TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK2304135190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Summary] TAP CHI CONG SAN begins its April issue by introducing the communique of the eighth plenum of the sixth tenure of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Next, the journal runs the following articles to mark President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary:

—An article by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh entitled "Transform President Ho Chi Minh's Lofty Ideas Into Vivid Realities of Today's Life." After recalling the president's great contributions to the Vietnamese Revolution and the world revolutionary movement, "party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh calls on Vietnamese communists to join hands with the entire people in successfully implementing the president's great ideas and unswerving revolutionary stance." He then "reaffirms the Communist Party of Vietnam's resolve to guide the Vietnamese people in successfully building socialism and leading the renovation undertaking to victory."

—An article by Professor Senior Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao entitled "The Dialectical Nature of President Ho Chi Minh's Military Thinking."

—An article by Phan Thanh, director of the Ho Chi Minh Institute, entitled "Ho Chi Minh, a Great Man of Culture" defining culture and analyzing factors leading to UNESCO's recognization of President Ho Chi Minh as a Vietnamese hero of national liberation and a great man of culture.

—An article by Dao Chi Uc, director of the State and Law Institute of the Social Science Commission, entitled "President Ho Chi Minh and the Implementation of People's Power in our Country." The author deals with President Ho's concept of the people's power, which marks the nature of the socialist democratic system, and with measures for guaranteeing democracy for the people.

—An article by Do Huy entitled "President Ho Chi Minh's Answer to the Need for a New Culture" analyzing the forms, contents, and nature of a new culture proposed by President Ho Chi Minh.

To mark the 15th anniversary of the liberation of South Vietnam, 30 April 1975-30 April 1990, the journal features an article by Tran Bach Dang entitled "Look Back Over the Past 15 Years To Predict Future Developments" reviewing the national situation since liberation day and setting forth a number of socioeconomic and cultural development policies for the years to come. The "Exchange" section carries an article by Professor Doctor of Psychology Ho Ngoc Dai entitled "A Solution to Educational Reform" suggesting a practical way to renovate educational activities at present.

Found in the "Opinions and Experience" section is an article by Vu Mao, head of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, entitled "Some Problems Concerning a Social Policy Toward Youths at Present." The article stresses the need for an effective policy aimed at bringing into full play the potential of the young generation so it can positively contribute to national construction. This is followed by an article by Hoang Manh Tuan, president of the Vietnam Quality Control Association, entitled "Standardization and Quality Control over our Country's Agricultural Products" dealing with the special role and importance of standardization and quality control in agricultural production. Also found in this section is an article by Luu Van Dat entitled "Some New Concepts of External Economic Relations" pointing to the importance of external economic relations in our country during the initial stage of the transitional period and suggesting key measures for promoting external economic activities.

Appearing in the "Research" section is an article by Truong Xuan Truong, research cadre of the Institute of Sociology, entitled "The Employment Issue as Perceived Through Concrete Surveys in the Southern Provinces" dealing with the impact of the employment issue on society and proposing solutions to the unemployment issue. In the "The World: Problems and Events" section, the journal runs an article by Le Tinh entitled "Welcome a New Era of the World Economy." After analyzing the impact of high-tech innovations on the world economy, the important role of market in production, and competition and the motivating force of competition, the author proposes a number of economic development strategies, regarding human resources development as the most important one.

Australia

Evans Views Improved Relations With Vanuatu

BK2304110090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 23 Apr 90

[From the "International Report" Program]

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Senator Gareth Evans, has expressed confidence in Vanuatu's democratic processes even though he predicts what he calls fireworks in the rough and tumble of next year's election campaign. And after an official three-day visit to Vanuatu, his third since becoming foreign minister, Senator Evans says Australia's relations with its near neighbor are better than had been for years. In the capital of Vanuatu, Port Vila, Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent Stuart Heather, reports that Australian aid and tourism are smoothing past troubled waters.

[Begin recording] [Heather] Tourism and aid are the keys to the improvement in relations between Australia and Vanuatu. Two out of every three tourists here are Australians, and last year Canberra gave $6 million dollars [currency not specified] towards a Boeing 727 for Air Vanuatu. This plus about $9 million dollars in general aid every year is having a big impact in this nation of only 150,000 people.

[Vanuatuan choir begins singing in background] Building the nation of Vanuatu from the former joint British and French administered colony of the New Hebrides has been far from smooth. Neither is that how Australia's relations with Vanuatu could be described, as a succession of incidents in recent years has raised great difficulties, from its fishing deals, contacts with Libya, the treatment of expatriate Australian business people. But according to Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans those incidents are now forgotten.

[Evans] Oh, none of those things are on anyone's mental landscape at the moment. They just disappeared as issues. There is, of course, a continuing high-level of political drama likely to be apparent again in the run-up to the elections here next year with Barak Sope's opposition party and the Francophile opposition party both strongly contending with the government party. And, a lot of fireworks is expected, but that is just the rough and tumble of a democratic process rather than anything more alarming, and I think, in that context, Australia's role is well understood now by all sides.

[Heather] As Senator Evans arrived in Port Vila, Barak Sope and his uncle—the former president, Ati George Sokomanu were in the United States on a meeting to raise the credibility of the opposition Melanesian Progressive Party.

On previous visits, Senator Evans had irritated the prime minister, Father Walter Lini, by seeing his political opponent. But this time, Senator Evans made no appointments with the opposition.

[Evans] I have made it very clear on successive visits here that we do intend to keep open lines of communication with opposition leaders. On previous visits I have seen Barak Sope and Maxime Carlot, the two key opposition leaders. I think that is now pretty well understood on both sides of the political fence.

[Heather] You have not seen an opposition figure now on this visit. Was this the result of pressure from the government?

[Evans] No, there is no pressure from the government about that. We were approached by Maxime Carlot, the leader of the UMP [Union of Moderate Parties], the Francophile opposition party, to talk to him and a tentative arrangement was made for Sunday to do just that, which he had to cancel himself for reasons I am not sure about, just at the last minute. I was certainly prepared to see him.

[Heather] Recently Father Lini has been talking about Vanuatu's Western style of parliamentary democracy which it took up on independence. Australian officials are being concerned that Father Lini might be favoring a one-party state when he talked of needing a system of government more in tune with traditional ways.

[Evans] I had a very interesting discussion with Father Lini on that subject. I expect him to say what his present thinking is, but let me just simply make clear that I discerned no hint at all in his thinking of any move away from constitutional democracy, or parliamentary democracy as we know it. The current constitutional change that he was thinking about and talking about related essentially to land disputes, to law and order, to central government-local government relations, things of that kind, rather than anything at all related to the conduct of parliamentary democracy as such which continues to be pretty robust here, and as I indicated previously, looks like being in pretty robust environment for the period ahead. [end recording]